

Twelfth Report

OF THE

Bureau of

Agriculture, Labor and Industry

OF THE

State of Montana

FOR THE YEARS 1909 AND 1910

PART II.

LABOR

J. H. HALL, Commissioner



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STATE OF MONTANA.
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Helena, Montana, December 1, 1910.

To His Excellency,
EDWIN L. NORRIS,
Governor of Montana.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith Part II of the Twelfth Report of the Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry of the State of Montana for the years 1909 and 1910, relating to Labor.

While this is the Twelfth Report of the Bureau it is also the Sixth Biennial Report. Previous to 1900 the reports were made annually.

Very respectfully,
J. H. HALL,
Commissioner.

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The State Capitol.

FOREWORD.



This Bureau being restricted to a biennial publication of necessity makes the work bulky, also expensive to circulate as compared with what it would be if divided, that is having a separate report for the several departments.

Usually inquiries from outside the State are in the form of a request for specific information that is limited to agriculture, labor, or the industries as the case may be, and the balance of the volume is wasted in the hands of such an applicant.

Therefore, it has been thought best to divide this report covering agriculture and the industries in one volume and labor in another.

The condition of labor is much better than it formerly was, a result due to the advance of civilization, a more widespread recognition of the rights of the toiler, to the extension of unionism and the wisdom and firmness with which their claims have been presented and maintained.

In union there is strength. A sense of responsibility as well as an intelligent understanding of the relations with one another of the various elements, which combined, constitute the whole people, no less than an added sense of self respect and of courage to assert rights, are fruits of modern-day unionism.

But while much has been achieved much remains to be accomplished. The world has progressed by slow steps; and eternal vigilance is required not only if further progress is to be made but to prevent the loss of hard earned gains.

You hear very much now-a-days of the conservation movement which has many phases, some faddish and fanciful and some of substantial merit, but in essence the movement is one for the conservation of property.

Why not a movement for the conservation of human beings? Surely there is need for such a movement, and surely you will agree with me that any civilization is a failure that puts the rights of property above the rights of man, that cares for the dollar more than for the man.

We are fortunate that we live in Montana where unlimited natural resources are yet to be developed, and where we are yet free from the bitter struggle for life which toilers in congested districts have to undergo. But now is the time, to urge measures that will prevent the existence in Montana in the future, when the State shall have become populated and industries varied, of conditions that appal us when we read of them in other communities.

It was a wise provision that prevented the sale for less than ten dollars an acre of the public lands given to the State for the support of educational institutions. At that time lands of the same character were selling for two dollars and a half an acre and less; but Montana did not sacrifice

its land holdings and now all the lands will probably average ten dollars per acre in value.

Let us have equal foresight in conserving human beings. Montana may never have cotton factories where the abuse of child labor has been flagrant, starting in England, brought into New England and thence spreading into the Southern States; but in the State is the raw material for glass factories, an industry in which similar abuses exist in Pennsylvania and other states, and soil especially adapted for growing flax, a fact that may lead to the establishment of linen factories, and we now raise in quantities greater than any other State wool which should be manufactured in Montana woolen mills. Laws of Montana forbid the employment of children under 16 years of age in underground mines, in any employment during school term without schooling certificate and at any time in occupations dangerous, detrimental to morals, factory, freight elevator, machinery, (where operated), messenger, mill, mine, passenger elevator, railroad, (compressed air, hydraulic or steam), smelter, telegraph, telephone, unhealthy workshops, or any employment classed as acrobatic, immoral or mendicant.

This law should be rigidly enforced and another limiting his hours of employment passed, for the boy is father to the man and the hope of the country is in its youth, now as it ever has been, and the State must protect its young citizens against their own anxiety to leave school before they have received its full benefits, more often against the greed of the parents some of whom do not seem to consider the injury they do to their offspring, physically and mentally in forcing them to become wage earners at an early age. Would it not be wise now to forbid the employment of children under 14 in any employment away from home?

The girls are the future mothers of the race, and for that if for no other reason, should be fully protected. Upon their physical and moral well-being depends the welfare of the future community. Under the age of 16 few girls are at work outside of their homes in Montana. Let us hope that this condition may continue and that at home they may be a help and comfort to their parents, and be trained to be capable housewives and fitted for the career of wife and mother.

Above the age of 16 women are employed in various occupations. There is no especial complaint at present; but the evils that have arisen in Oregon, Illinois, and elsewhere may arise in Montana, and I therefore favor the enactment of a law limiting the hours of labor for women.

We have referred to the cases of children and women because we are their natural protectors; but there are many matters of deep concern to the men, who after all is said, bear the brunt of the battle of life and provide for themselves, the women and the children, food, clothing, shelter, necessities, and as much of the luxuries that smooth our passage through this world as their ability and disposition permit or prompt. My own employment has been in the railroad service and as much, perhaps more, than any other branch of labor those in that line of work feel the justice and the need of an amendment to the law that will make impossible another

decision like that rendered by the Supreme Court of Montana in the Dillon Case; but without any reflection on the court or censure of the attorneys who interposed the technical points on which the case was decided against Mrs. Dillon, it may be said, that in no other way could the necessity of a change of the law in this respect be so forcibly impressed upon the citizens of Montana.

Legislation is earnestly needed requiring corporations and others to pay wages to employes within a reasonable time after they have quit work, instead of waiting an indefinite period or until the next regular pay day. It seems to me that workmen are entitled to be paid what they have earned, within a reasonable time after their employment has stopped and that a man should not be required, as he now is, to wait around, he knows not how many days, until he is paid what is due him. Five days we suggest as the limit of time which an employer should be permitted to withhold wages in such cases.

America has been the "land of the free" and "the refuge of the oppressed" from the earliest times, and I am not in favor of excluding persons of any white nationality from uniting with us if they are worthy, come with the purpose of becoming citizens, learn our language, adopt our habits of living and become part and parcel of the body of our citizenship. We cannot be blind, however, to the fact that the character of the immigrants that have recently been coming to this country in yearly increasing numbers is very different from those in the old days. Then men came as independent individuals seeking a land of liberty and to better their conditions; now it is to be feared they are drummed up and aided by steamboat lines and other interested persons. Then the immigrant was soon merged in the mass of population, and acquired the language and habits of those among whom he lived. Now immigrants herd together, live in a manner not in accordance with American ideas, take little pains to learn our language or to become acquainted with our laws and institutions, and in many cases have no idea of making this their permanent home. In fact many of them hoard their earnings and send them abroad. Many indeed, stay in America when work is to be had and flit back to their native land in times of dullness, spending their money there where they can live cheaper than here.

This condition has become somewhat acute in Montana and a remedy for it is worthy of most serious consideration. No one can consider this question fairly who looks upon a strange and foreign race in the mass; there are good and bad men, desirable and undesirable citizens among them all—and among us all; but on the other hand no one can consider this question properly who does not put upon the American home, the American standard of living, the American standards of intelligence, morals and citizenship, their full value.

Is it \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 which ought to be at work at home that these men send out of the country each year? At the other end of the social ladder is another economic loss. American tourists annually spend 100 millions or more in Europe. If they are seeking picturesque scenery

let them see America—particularly and especially we invite them to see Montana whose scenery and climate we guarantee to equal that of the show places of the world. Then every now and then a princeling or a dukelet comes over and takes away an American heiress with a rich dowry and that money is forever lost to this country.

There is need for an amendment to the immigration laws that will put immigrants through a mesh of finer screen while excluding none really capable of becoming true Americans. The matter has been presented to Congress but no action has been taken. The patriotic, blind Senator Gore recently said that Congress had been engaged for three or four months erecting tariff walls to safeguard the American laborer against the pauper labor of all the earth and he suggested that the better way was not to raise ineffectual walls to keep out goods manufactured by paupers; but to erect a wall that will prohibit those paupers themselves from invading the Republic.

These are matters that concern the great body of citizens of which laboring men form a large part; these and other questions are to be submitted to free citizens who decide them according to their wishes. Let us hope that the time will never come when the vast consolidations of capital which have grown up since the civil war and the swollen fortunes of the multimillionaires will have an undue and sinister weight in the electorate. As a safeguard against such a misfortune to the Republic, home-owning farmers and self-respecting laboring men must ever be the main reliance.

Labor Troubles.

Since taking charge of the Bureau the conditions of labor throughout the State have been generally good, and while there have been several strikes for higher wages, the most of the labor troubles were jurisdictional between the unions.

During the latter part of November or the first part of December the clerks at Deer Lodge, Powell County, went on strike for higher pay and better working conditions. After being out a week they entered into an agreement, with the employers embodying almost all of the clerks demands. About the same time the carpenters of Deer Lodge also requested and succeeded in getting a reduction of hours and an increase in pay.

The Electrical Workers of Butte also made a demand for an increase of fifty cents a day which was conceded by the employers.

The most serious trouble that happened since the last biennial report was issued was the switchmen's strike. October 1st, 1909, the Switchmen's Union asked for a conference at St. Paul, with the General Managers Association which represented all the Chicago roads. The purpose of this meeting was to ask for an advance of six cents per hour which the Switchmen failed of getting in 1906. The General Managers offered to advance the scale of wages two cents per hour which would be an equalization of pay to that which the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had received in its agreement with the Managers for the Switchmen's department of that organization in November, 1907, this two cents per hour advance only to apply from Billings west on the Northern Pacific and from Havre west on the Great Northern, Butte and Great Falls to be excepted.

At this October, 1909, meeting other demands were made of the General Managers, the complete "Propositions" under discussion being:

"Double time for Sundays and holidays recognized by State or Nation, and double time for all over time.

"An advance of six cents per hour in the wages of Switchmen (which includes foreman and helpers) switch tenders, towerman and engine herders; and a corresponding advance in the salaries of assistant yardmasters.

"The sixth hour shall be known as meal hour. No crew shall be required to work longer than six consecutive hours without being allowed time for meals. Crews required to work 15 minutes of the sixth hour shall be allowed sixty minutes for meals and paid for an hour.

"Applicants for positions as switchmen or switch tenders shall not be compelled to submit to physical examinations; nor shall switchmen, switch tenders, engine herders or assistant yardmasters who are in the service be compelled to take a physical examination.

"The practice of the companies when employing switchmen, switch tenders or engine herders by which they require applicants to be of a certain age will henceforth be discontinued."

No agreement between the parties, except as to the two cent advance, as above mentioned, the General Managers appointed a Rock Island official as a committee of one to represent them in continued conferences which were had from time to time until in November when it was announced by President Hawley of the Switchmen's Union that unless an agreement were arrived at by November 30, a strike of the switchmen on 13 roads terminating at St. Paul yards and of all the switchmen on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, from and including St. Paul west to the coast would be called out. There was no strike east of St. Paul.

The scale of wages for switchmen at Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls was established in 1896, advanced four cents an hour in 1906, stood at the time of the strike on November 30, 1909, as follows:

Day foreman	43.5 cents per hour
Night foreman	43.5 cents per hour
Day helpers	38.5 cents per hour
Night helpers	38.5 cents per hour

However just the demands of the switchmen which were made in addition to the item of pay may be, it is but fair to say that they did not expect to accomplish them all; but they were made rather in the spirit of having something to compromise on, but it was their idea that the demands for the wage scale should be effected in any event. The item of double time for Sundays, holidays and for overtime appears to have been justified in view of the narrations of various switchmen who claim that they were working as much as 14, 16 and even 18 hours a day and after beginning work at 7 o'clock in the morning it not infrequently happened that they did not get their noon meal until between 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They take the position that they would rather work only the ten hours and for their own convenience and comfort as well as that of their wives, would rather have a settled hour for dinner and be at home for that meal as well as the evening meal, than to be compelled to work through the day with a lunch to be eaten at any place where the nature of the work might require them to "tie up" for the noon meal, and then to be without anything to eat until late in the evening. The vexations of a housewife will be easily comprehended under such an irregularity of habits, and the demand for extra pay for over-time was pressed as a penalty on the companies in the hope that extra crews would be employed to do the work and thus abolish all over-time.

The demand for the abolition of physical examinations is submitted by the switchmen as a just demand in view of its practical workings as an auxiliary to the black-list and affording technical excuses for the non-employment of men who are thoroughly capable and reliable workmen. On some roads the age of 35 is the maximum at which a switchman will be employed. All switchmen are subjected to a test of the eyes for color and no reasonable test in this respect is objected to. The only colors that any railroad man need be tested for, however, are those which are used in signals and these are limited to green, red, blue and white. They are nevertheless taken through the whole list of technical colors that are not

namable by one man in a thousand even though he can distinguish the difference in the shades, but if he cannot name them he may or may not go to work, depending upon whether he is acceptable in point of personal record or not. The companies have physicians who make these physical examinations and a record of the results are handed to the superintendents where they are kept on file. The physical examination is conducted by requiring the applicant to strip himself absolutely nude without so much as shoes or socks left on him. He is required to hop about on first one foot and then the other. All manner of physical contortions are gone through under the plea of testing certain organs of the body. His body is examined for every mark of every description whether its origin be of birth or later acquired and a note is made of it. It is a system so inquisitorial and so manifestly out of reason and humiliating for any practical purpose of employment in this country as to call for protest from all respectable people and those having the institutions and customs of the nation at heart. The Bertillon system of detecting and recording criminals is only to be compared with it. This physical examination is checked against a "personal record" which the applicant is also required to make out in which he must give a complete history of himself and his employment dating back as much as ten and twenty years.

The strike was one of the most orderly that has been conducted in this State, there being practically no disturbance and while the Switchmen's Union did not have a majority of the men employed belonging to their order, in a number of the yards in the State their being quite a number belonging to the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Practically all of the men quit and remained out until the officers of the two latter organizations advised their men to return to work but not to fill any places made vacant by men belonging to the Switchmen's Union on strike.

Similar conflicts of authority and procedure have occurred between these organizations of labor before, and in this they are not exceptions. In labor unions it is known as the Jurisdiction Question and is possibly the greatest obstacle to the interests of laboring men and the least understood by the public which frequently suffers more than the direct contestants, of all the issues in which labor unions ever become engaged. It is regarded as unfortunate by the organizations themselves and measures of authority and discipline are gradually being introduced among labor organizations which promise to eliminate it in a short time. As you all know the strike was finally won by the Railroad Corporations.

Workmens' Compensation.

The problem of Compensation to workmen for injuries received in the discharge of their duties, or for illness resulting directly from their employment, is being widely discussed and systematically studied in every country on earth.

To arouse public sentiment; to disseminate a knowledge of present conditions; to assist in the work of constructing advanced laws upon this most important and vital subject, the following pages have been carefully compiled.

Through the action of the 11th Legislative Assembly in passing a compulsory insurance law for coal miners, and the further fact that there is now a State Commission investigating the subject, Montana has taken an advanced position in this highly important industrial and sociological work. If this position is to be maintained and further legislation upon similar lines is to be sought, it at once becomes evident that a fuller knowledge of what has been accomplished in other countries, as well as a better understanding of just what is wanted here, as absolutely necessary. This information must be sought alike by employe and employer so that intelligent and concentrated action can be had before the Legislature, if any laws are to be enacted; but more important than all else, there must be created strong public sentiment in favor of such changes, as will not alone demand and secure the necessary legislation, but support and enforce it in letter and in spirit after it is placed upon the statute books. Unless this is done, and unless the people of this State are earnestly in favor of the policy of shifting the burden of accidents from the employe and his family to its proper place in the expense of production, we shall drift aimlessly along, with spasmodic and irrational efforts at compromise legislation to unsatisfactory conclusions.

We stand today the only important industrial country in the world that has not adopted this principle. In the matter of liability for industrial accidents we are still following a principle in American law which was English in its origin. It does not represent the intelligence nor the wisdom nor the deliberate conviction of any body of men who have given thought or study to the subject. It represents the accidental decision of a single judge, a decision which is not too much to say—was a parody on logic and a travesty on justice. The original decision fixing the limitations on the principle of employers' liability (which is still the basis of most of our American law) was rendered at a time after the industrial revolution had thoroughly established itself; when production on a very large scale was already in evidence on every hand. The English judge who made that law for the succeeding seventy-five years confessedly based the decision on the absurd results that would have followed from

a contrary decision. It was purely a question of expediency. Every illustration, without exception, that he made to show the absurdity that would follow from a contrary ruling was based on domestic service; a domestic service which would probably from one case in five hundred liable to come up for consideration under the decision that he was making. The development of that decision became so absurd that England itself threw it over. And today, the United States is the only civilized industrial country which places the burden of risk upon the individual employe. It has been said in regard to the assumption of risk by the employe, that the judge wrote a clause into the supposed labor contract, which neither side up to that time had ever dreamed was there, and which up to the present time neither side has been able to understand.

The situation in a nutshell seems to be this: There are inevitable risks in almost every line of occupation. The employer may exercise possible precaution—not only ordinary diligence but extraordinary diligence; the workmen may do the same; and in spite of that, industry takes its inevitable toll year after year, month after month, day after day, and even hour after hour. I know of a single industry (a small industry, employing probably at this time less than one hundred and fifty thousand men) whose annual toll is over seven hundred human lives; and the maimed and injured number several times that, every year, and many of those maimed are maimed for life. Yet, under our system of law, the families of the great majority of these seven hundred men could not collect any form of damages. Here is an inevitable sacrifice of human life in order that the consumers of that commodity may have what they desire. The entire burden of that loss somebody has to bear; it is borne somewhere. The entire burden is thrown upon those least able to bear it—the families of the victims.

The term “employers’ liability” seems to assume that in some way the employer should be penalized for these losses; should be made himself in some way to bear the cost. That is a mistaken notion. Whatever he may be legally, or whatever he may be morally, the employer, in modern civilization, is simply an agent who stands between the producer (in the sense of the man who does the manual labor) and the ultimate consumer. In other words, the employer collects from the consumer what it costs to produce the article. He collects from him for every possible expense, except the one cost of human life.

It has been argued time and again, and very lately I read a decision of a distinguished court in which the argument was made—that in these dangerous occupations the hazard is taken into account to begin with, and provided for in the wages. There never was a worse economic fallacy uttered. As a matter of fact, in some of the most dangerous occupations, I think it would not be too much to say, if you take unskilled employees, where the power of organization is nil, that the wages will be found to be almost in inverse ratio to the danger.

It does not seem to me that on the actual question of the desirability of compensation acts in the United States, there can be two sides. We

assume that all understand what is meant by that; that is, acts which will place upon the consumer, through the medium of the employer, the entire costs of accidents in industry; that is, that the inevitable risk shall be placed upon the employer, by him to be transferred to the consumer, in every line of industry and for every form of accident not due to the wilful, and you might say, almost gross carelessness of the employe.

Resolutions.

On September 16th, 1910, the following resolutions were received by Governor Edwin L. Norris.

"Whereas, in the state of Montana there are annually hundreds of laboring men, employed in the mines, mills, smelters, railroads and similar industries, injured, crippled and killed, and

"Whereas under our present laws, recovery of damages for injuries received by employes by recourse to lawsuits are unjust and expensive, and

"Whereas, settlements with corporations in the state through claim agents are miserly, niggardly and humiliating, and

"Whereas, the American laborer under existing conditions, in case of injury, can see but the alms of an unsympathetic public, and in case of death by accident, the workhouse for his wife and children;

"Therefore, be it resolved by the Mill and Smeltermen's union of Anaconda, that we, feeling the need for ourselves and our fellow workmen petition, and this does petition his excellency, Hon. Edwin L. Norris, governor of the state of Montana, to appoint a suitable and competent commission to draft a much needed employers' liability act, to be presented to the coming session of the legislature to be by them enacted into and become part of the laws of the state of Montana;

"Be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the principal unions in the state, and they urgently requested to adopt similar suitable measures and lend their aid and influence to the end that we, and our families may secure protection against accidents."

Governor's Reply.

Governor Norris replied to the letter of Mr. Collins, as follows;

Dear Sir:—From the many suggestions and communications received during the past few months I am convinced that there is an urgent necessity and a general desire for the enactment of a comprehensive employers' and workmen's liability act.

"The drafting of such a law requires more extensive investigation and thorough consideration than legislators, burdened as they are with many other duties, can give during the session of legislature. I have therefore deemed it advisable to appoint a commission consisting of Judge W. L. Holloway, J. H. Hall, Neill Collins, J. C. Lowney, J. E. McNally, W. F. Meyer, H. G. Miller, C. W. Goodale to draft a bill or bills adequately dealing with this important problem for submission to the next legislative assembly and request that a meeting of the commission be held at my office in Helena, October 1, at 9:30 A. M.

"Yours truly,

"EDWIN L. NORRIS,

Governor."

Governor Appoints Commission.

Executive Office, Helena, Montana.

September 21, 1910.

From the many suggestions and communications received during the past few months I am convinced that there is an urgent necessity and a general desire for the enactment of a comprehensive employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws.

The drafting of such laws require more extensive investigations and through consideration of such laws require more extensive investigations and other duties can give during the sessions of the legislature. I have, therefore deemed it advisable to appoint a commission consisting of Judge W. L. Holloway, J. H. Hall, Neill Collins, J. C. Lowney, J. E. McNally, W. F. Meyer, H. G. Miller, and C. W. Goodale to draft a bill or bills adequately dealing with this important problem for the submission to the next legislative assembly, and request that a meeting of the Commission be held at my office in Helena October 1 at 9:30 A. M.

The meeting was held at the time appointed in the Governors reception room. There being present Edwin L. Norris, Governor; Judge W. L. Holloway, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Neill Collins of Anaconda; J. C. Lowney of Butte; H. G. Miller of Kalispell; C. W. Goodale of Butte, and J. H. Hall of Helena; J. E. McNally of Butte and W. F. Meyer of Red Lodge not attending.

The Governor called the meeting to order and announced its purpose after which he turned the meeting over to the Commission.

The following officers were elected; Associate Justice W. L. Holloway, Chairman; J. H. Hall, Secretary.

The Commission are now at work, gathering what information they can on the above subject from the various State Commissions and foreign countries having Workmen's Compensation Acts.

The United States Government and the following States have Commissions appointed with a like purpose in view; New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, Montana, and Oregon also a Voluntary Commission on Uniform Laws.

EMPLOYERS LIABILITY.

Liability of Railroads.

Railway Corporations Liable for Negligence of Fellow Servants Section 5251 of the Revised Codes of Montana.

Section 1. Every person or corporation operating a railway or railroad in this State shall be liable for all damages sustained by any employee of such person or corporation in consequence of the wilful wrongs, whether the commission or omission, of any other employee or employees thereof, when such neglect, mismanagement or wrongs, are in any manner connected with the use and operation of any railway or railroad on or about which they shall be employed, and no contract which restricts such liability shall be legal or binding.

Section 2. In case of the death of any such employee in consequence

of any injury or damage so sustained, the right of action shall survive and may be prosecuted and maintained by his heirs or personal representatives.

Section 4286 of the Revised Codes of the State of Montana reads as follows:

4286. (905.) Liability to employee.—In every case the liability of the corporation to a servant or employe acting under the orders of his superior, shall be the same in cases of injury sustained by default or wrongful act of his superior, or to an employe not appointed or controlled by him, as if such servant or employe were a passenger.

Coal Mines Accident Insurance Law.

Session Laws of the 11th Legislative Assembly, Chapter 67, reads as follows:

An Act to create a State Accident Insurance, and Total Permanent Disability Fund, for coal miners and employees at coal washers in the State of Montana, and providing for the maintenance and management of the same; extending and defining the duties of the State Auditor; and fixing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this Act.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

Section 1. All workmen, laborers and employees employed in and around any coal mines, or in and around any coal washers in which coal is treated, except office employees, superintendents and general managers shall be insured in accordance with the provisions of this Act, against accidents occurring in the course of their occupations.

Section 2. All corporations, partnerships, associations or persons engaged in the business of operating any coal mine or coal washers in the State of Montana shall pay to the Auditor of the State, within five days after the monthly wages at the particular mine shall have been paid, one cent per ton on the tonnage of coal mined and shipped, or sold locally, or having been mined is ready for shipment or sale during the month for which the wages were paid; and all persons mentioned in Section 1 employed in and about coal mines shall allow to be deducted from their gross monthly earnings one per cent thereof, the deduction to be made by the agent, manager, or foreman of any corporation, association, partnership, person or persons engaged in the business of operating any coal mine or coal washer, and paid to the State Auditor within five days after such monthly wages have been paid.

Section 3. The agent, manager, foreman or accountant of any corporation, partnership, association, person or persons engaged in mining coal in Montana, shall on or before the fifth day succeeding the pay day at his respective mine, make report under oath to the State Auditor as to the tonnage mined and subject to the payment of one per cent per ton thereon; and stating the gross earnings subject to the one per cent deduction as provided in this Act, accompanied by a certified check in full for the amount of the tax provided in Section 2 of this Act. It shall be unlawful for any person, employer, employee, corporation, partnership, association or union to make any contract waiving, avoiding or affecting the full legal effect of this Act.

Section 4. It is hereby made the duty of the State Auditor to receive all moneys as provided for in this Act, and to send the proper acknowledgment to the person making such remittance. The Auditor shall pay all moneys so received by him to the State Treasurer, who shall keep such sums in safe custody in a distinct fund to be known as the Employers and Employees Co-Operative Insurance and Total Permanent Disability Fund. The State Treasurer must invest the surplus of this fund in safe and convertible State, County or City bonds, or bonds of the United States. All interest accruing from such investments shall be accredited to this insurance fund. The bond of the State Treasurer shall be liable for such funds, and it shall be his duty to keep accurate accounts of the receipts and disbursements of such money.

Section 5. The Auditor of State shall keep full statistics of the operation of this function of his department in the event of death by accident, of an employee insured under this Act, who shall have come to his death, in the course of his employment and by causes arising therein. The Auditor of State upon being satisfied by adequate evidence of such death shall issue a warrant upon the State Treasurer to persons dependent upon the deceased, these warrants to issue in the following order: (1.) To surviving wife and child, or children in equal shares, and if neither wife or child, or children be alive, then; (2.) to surviving parents who are dependent, or partially so, upon the deceased; if none, then (3.) to such other relative of the deceased as survive him and are dependent upon him, in the sum of Three Thousand (\$3,000.00) Dollars.

A workman receiving injuries which permanently incapacitate him from the performance of work shall receive a compensation monthly, not to exceed One Dollar (\$1.00) a day for each working day. Compensation for permanent injury shall not be allowed until after the expiration of twelve weeks from the time such injuries were sustained, provided that the medical practitioner examines and pronounces the injuries as being permanent, compensation may then be allowed from commencement of disability. The Auditor of State, however, may, when in his judgment he deems it advisable, use so much of the funds as is necessary in the procuring of a medical practitioner for the purpose of examination or treatment under this Act, for such injuries as herein mentioned compensation shall continue during disability, or until settlement is effected as provided for in Section 9 of this Act. Total or permanent disability shall consist of the loss of both legs or both arms, the total loss of eye sight or paralysis, or other conditions incapacitating him from work, caused by accident, or injuries received during employment as specified by this Act; provided, that if death, as a result of the injury, ensues at a period not longer than one year from date of accident the sum of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) shall be paid the deceased workman's dependents as hereinbefore provided. The representatives of a foreigner, except the widow or dependent children, who were not living within the country at the time of the accident, shall have no claim for the compensation provided for in this Act. Such foreign person shall file their foreign address, if married, with the office of their

employer with whom they are employed and duplicate thereof with the State Auditor, giving their wife's name and dependent children, and such other identification as may be required by the Auditor of State. Loss of any limb, or eye, caused by accident to a workman while employed as provided for in this Act, shall be compensated for in the sum of One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, provided, that in the event there shall be no funds available in the fund to pay the Auditor's warrant when drawn the same shall draw interest out of the fund at the rate of ten per cent per annum until such warrant is called for payment by the Treasurer which shall be as soon as the fund is sufficient to pay the same with its interest then due.

Section 6. When a workman is entitled to monthly payments under this Act, he shall file with the Auditor of State his application for such, together with a certificate from the County physician of the County wherein he resides, attested before a Notary Public.

Section 7. If any person or persons, company or corporation who is then paying into this insurance fund shall believe that any person or persons are obtaining, or having made application to obtain benefits hereunder improperly or fraudulently, and shall file his written request that such person's claim be investigated, the State Auditor must, upon the receipt of such request request the Secretary of the State Board of Health to make an examination for the purpose of this Act and his certificate as to the condition of the person or persons with reference to their rights to benefit under this Act shall be conclusive evidence as to his condition.

Section 8. If the workman refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation under this Act shall be suspended until such examination takes place, and shall absolutely cease unless he submits himself for an examination within one month after being required to do so.

Section 9. When any monthly payment has been made to a workman for any period whatever, the liability under this Act, may on the application by, or on behalf of the workman, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum, which in no instance shall be in excess of the amount specified as death indemnity, and all monthly payments made prior shall be deducted from such settlement.

Section 10. The Auditor of State shall report in January of each year to the Governor of the experience in business of this function of his department, and shall have plenary power to determine all disputed cases which may arise in its administration not herein provided for, and to recommend in his report the rates or premiums necessary in order to preserve such fund, and shall order paid such indemnification as herein provided. He shall have power to define the insurance provisions of this Act by regulations not inconsistent therewith and shall prescribe the character of the monthly or other reports required of the parties liable hereunder and the character of the proofs of deaths, or to total permanent disability, and shall have power to make all other orders and rules necessary to carry out the true intent of this Act.

Section 11. No money paid or payable in respect of insurance or

monthly compensation under this Act shall be capable of being assigned, charge, taken into execution, or attached, nor shall the same pass to any other person by operation of the law; and the acceptance of pecuniary benefit under the provisions of this Act shall operate to release the person or persons, corporation, partnerships, or associations causing such injuries or death for which benefits are so claimed, who shall have paid the assessment provided in Section 2 of this Act, and also the employer, officers and agents thereof from all liability and claim arising from such injuries or death shall operate as a forfeiture of the right to benefit under this Act.

Section 12. A manager, agent, foreman, accountant, person or persons who represent any corporation, partnership, association, person or persons, engaged in the mining or managing of any coal mines or coal washers in Montana, or person or persons liable for the payments herein provided for who shall violate the intent of this Act by inaccurate reports of the tonnage of coal produced by them, or the earnings of employees in their employ, or who in any manner hinders or obstructs the Auditor of the State in ascertaining facts bearing upon any case provided for in this Act or who may refuse correctly to make out such reports as are required by this Act, or as requested by the Auditor of State, or submit to its provisions, when liable therefore, or who shall fraudulently obtain benefits hereunder shall be fined for each offense the sum of not less than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars nor more than Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars and imprisonment in the County jail for a period of not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The proceeds of all fines shall be forwarded to the State Treasurer and by him credited to the Insurance Fund.

Section 13. This Act to be in full force and effect from and after the first day of October, nineteen hundred and ten, benefits to commence four months thereafter.

Approved March 4, 1909.

Faults of the Existing Systems.

"1. The attempt to locate negligence so that it will hold in a court of law is expensive and creates hostility between workmen and employers.

2. The law of negligence means liability insurance for the employer and a large part of the money paid to liability insurance companies is wasted.

3. The concealment of facts regarding accidents hinders the important work of preventing accidents.

4. The existing laws do little to encourage workmen and employers to enter into mutual insurance schemes, nor do they encourage the workmen to insure themselves. Workmen do not have adequate protection."

Summary of Foreign Workmen's Compensation Acts.

"By the term 'workmen's compensation laws' are meant enactments which embody the principle that the workman is entitled to compensation for injuries received in the course of his employment. Such laws have been enacted in twenty-two foreign States.

"Usually the injuries must cause disablement for a specified number

of days or weeks before compensation becomes due. The employer may usually be relieved from the payment of the compensation if he can prove that the injury was caused intentionally or by willful misconduct, or in some countries by the gross negligence of the injured person or during the performance of an illegal act.

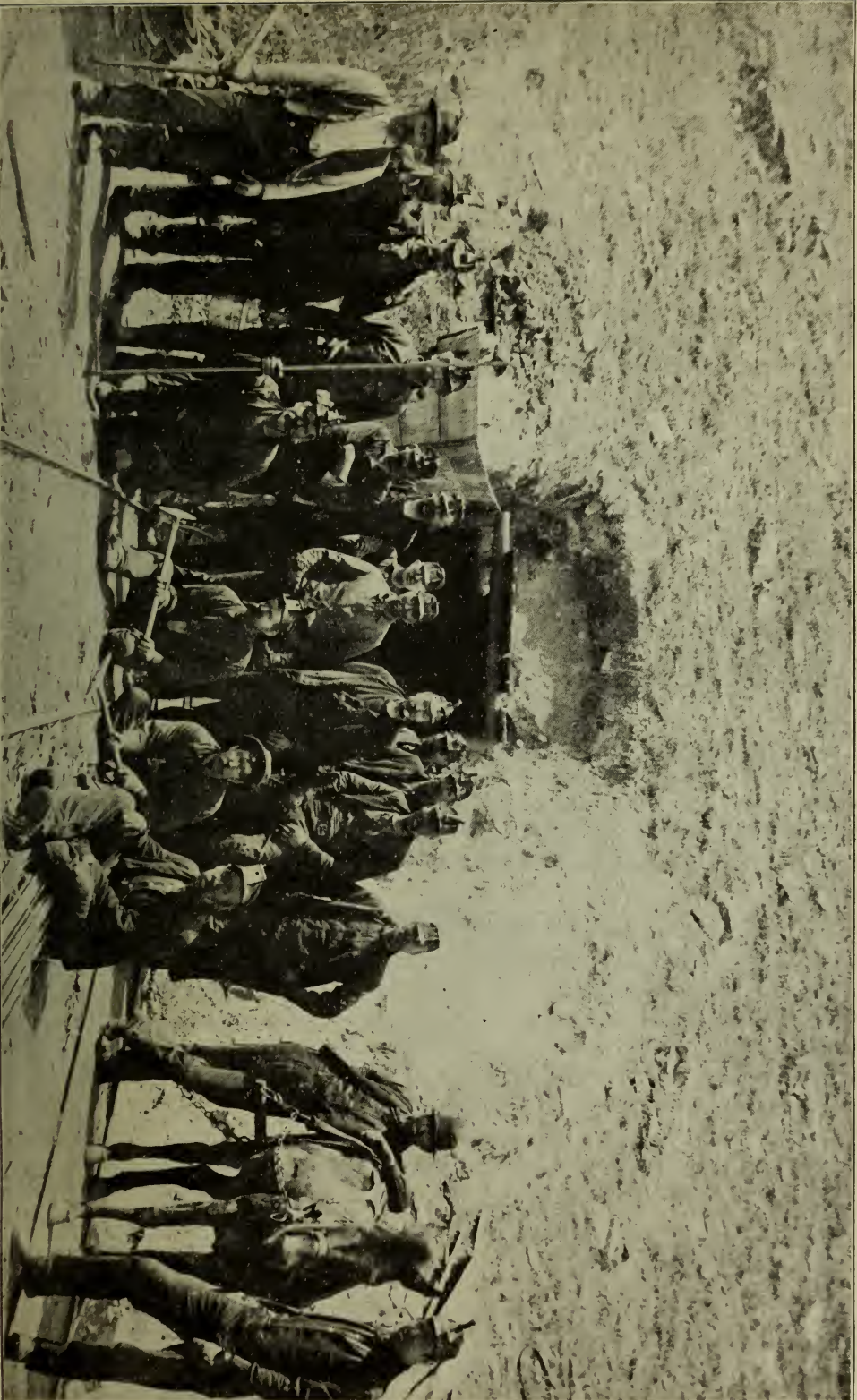
"The industries usually covered by the acts are manufacturing, mining, and quarrying, transportation, building and engineering work, and other employments more or less hazardous. In Belgium, France, and Great Britain the laws apply to practically all employments. In Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain and Sweden only workmen engaged in actual manual work, and in some cases those exposed to the same risks, such as overseers and technical experts, come within the operations of the law. On the other hand, in France, Great Britain, the British colonies, and Hungary the laws apply to salaried employees and workmen equally. Overseers and technical experts earning more than a prescribed amount are excluded in Belgium, Denmark, Germany Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, and Russia. Employees of the state, provincial, and local administrations usually come within the provisions of the acts.

"The entire burden rests upon the employer in all but four countries, Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Luxemburg, where the employees bear part of the expense. The laws in every case fix the compensation to be paid. Except in Sweden the compensation is based upon the wages of the injured person. It consists of medical and surgical treatment and periodical allowances for temporary disability, and annual pensions or lump-sum payments for permanent disability or death."

The Employer Has Difficulties.

The amount of money which it costs the employer to maintain inviolate his property rights as against accidents is entirely too great for the amount which the injured receives. To keep from being mulcted in damages by fraudulent cases, and excessive damages by honest cases, the employer must maintain expensive and extended systems of defense or insurance. He bears such loss as he cannot settle or prevent by lawsuits or anticipated insurance—from the financial standpoint, negligence and (in the language of the street) "then some." If he maintains insurance, he has many evils resulting therefrom. But this is not all; with the loss of the personal contact that formerly existed between him and the laborer, has gone the personal sympathy. The laborer joins his union, and a strike for greater wages is made. Bad mutual feeling is created. The laborer is injured; the employer carries insurance; the insurance is based on legal liability, this defeats sympathy and the injured feels that his treatment has not been just.

The great uncertainties of the risk necessitate much litigation. Even though insured, the great expense, and many uncertainties, make a great nuisance to the employer. The consumer does not yet understand that when buying a product he should pay for the risk of the man as well as the breakage of the machinery. It has been the theory that recovery could



Just After Lunch at a Coal Mine.

only be had for fault of the employer and he should pay for his own fault. At the same time the employer has been compelled to keep down the damages to compete with others. Much could be said here, but all admit the present system inadequate for all.

Degrading Settlements.

It should not be supposed, however, that to-day the only injured workmen who receive compensation are those who are strictly legally entitled to it. Human nature is not so base.

In thousands of cases the employer says to the injured workman: "I don't owe you a cent. The law says I don't. But I know you weren't trying to commit suicide. You got hurt in my service. I'm sorry for you. Here's \$5 or \$50 or \$100. Take this from me. It doesn't belong to you. But I give it to you."

In all such cases the injured workman becomes an object of charity.

In thousands of other cases the injured workman, although he knows he has no legal claim, knows also that if he begins suit it will cost the employer something to defend himself against it. He knows that the employer will have to spend \$200 fighting him in the courts. So he threatens to sue. And then the employer says: "You have no legal claim. You know it and I know it. But you can make me two hundred dollars' worth of trouble in the courts. Here's \$50. Take it and sign a release." The money is paid over, and the release is signed.

In all such cases the injured employee plays the role of a holdup man.

Now, whether the employee cajoles his employer or intimidates him, whether he gets money from him by arousing him to a sense of sympathy or by threatening him with the expense of unscrupulous litigation, whether he becomes the recipient of charity or of swag, it is clear that he is equally humiliated and equally degraded. In either case he equally loses his self-respect.

The Ideal of Compensation.

There ought to be, and there can be, a system under which the injured employee will know exactly how much he deserves because of his accident, and will know also that he will receive exactly that amount promptly, automatically, in the ordinary course of business administration, without an appeal to the courts, without an appeal to the employer, without becoming a pirate and without becoming a beggar.

In connection with this, there is one thing of interest. The German system has certainly not been wasteful; it has been very economically conducted, whatever may be its merits or demerits otherwise. It is very complete in the protection afforded workingmen, and very acceptable to the employers of Germany. It was adopted twenty-five years ago. It has had a long and thorough trial. During that twenty-five years Germany has moved up to the second place in the matter of the world's commerce. Until ten years ago Great Britain had a system of employers' liability very similar to what we now have in the United States, in general. During that

time the relative position of Germany utterly changed. German employers and German workmen alike ascribe that change very largely to the systematic non-wasteful conditions which have been introduced in a business-like manner. On that account it seems to me that it is desirable and possible in the next few years in the United States to develop something as much superior to these things which have been done in other countries as most of our institutions are to the institutions of those countries.

Our present law of employer's liability deprives the employee of justice without relieving the employer of expense. It is hideously cruel from one standpoint and frightfully expensive from the other. It cannot endure. Every other important country in the world has put it away in its museum of antiquities.

Every other important country in the world has made compensation for accidents an adjunct of business in place of a department of law. In every other important country in the world the burden of the accident, whether due to the fault of the employer, the fault of the employee, or the fault of nobody, is placed on the shoulders of the industry in which it happened.

To repeat; the accident is an incident. Imperfection of machinery is inevitable. Carelessness of employer and of employee is inevitable. Both these things, both imperfection of machinery and carelessness of human beings, may be diminished by wise laws, but they cannot be eradicated. Accidents must happen. And therefore the compensation for the accident ought to be inevitable and automatic, like the accident itself.

This is the ideal one of our Presidents had in mind, when, in a speech he said:

"Workmen should receive a certain definite and limited compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of negligence. When the employer, the agent of the public, on his own responsibility and for his own profit, in the business of serving the public, starts in motion agencies which create risks for others, he should take all the ordinary and extraordinary risks involved, and, though, the burden will at the moment be his, it will ultimately be assumed, as it ought to be, by the general public. Only in this way can the shock of the accident be diffused, for it will be transferred from employer to consumer, for whose benefit all industries are carried on. From every standpoint the change would be a benefit. The community at large should share the burden as well as the benefits of industry. Employers would thereby gain a desirable certainty of obligation and get rid of litigation to determine it. The workman and the workman's family would be relieved from the crushing load."

The employer, as an employer, and the employee as an employee, are not the only persons concerned in this matter. The whole public is concerned, deeply, financially, morally.

Every year the stream of industrial accidents flows on, and every year it sweeps hundreds and thousands of families away from their little peri-

lous stations of self-respecting independence down the irresistible current first, to poverty and then to charity.

Accidents are no more closely related to the surgery of the doctor than they are to that social surgery which is performed by charity societies and which, though it lets no blood, leaves forever a scar on the mind.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society made last year a special study of one thousand families consecutively abandoning their family integrity, consecutively breaking through those barriers which should be imperishable and appealing to the outside world for help.

In one hundred and nine of these one thousand cases the destitution of the family was found to have arisen, in whole or in part, from some kind of industrial accident.

There is too much assumption of risk here. The workman assumes the risk of death, the widow assumes the risk of pauperism, the charity worker assumes the risk of paying the rent.

There ought to be a little resumption of risk by the people who use the workingman's labor instead of so much assumption of it by others.

Why shouldn't every industry carry the burden of its own killed and wounded? Why shouldn't compensation for disability be just as much a part of the cost of business as it is of the cost of war? Why shouldn't the workman who goes into his daily fight with modern machinery be assured that his injury will be regarded as an honorable wound, entitling him to decent consideration? Why shouldn't the industrial soldier, meeting his death in forms as terrible as those of any battlefield, die knowing that he will leave, if not glory, at least a few years' food to his family.

Why shouldn't society, having invented machines which make business one long war, treat the enlisted men at least like enlisted men and, if they are incapacitated, assign them temporarily or permanently, to the rank and pay of pensioners of peace?

Injured in the Course of Duty.

During 1906, in the State of Illinois alone, a hundred men were killed or maimed by one little device called the "set-screw." An investment of thirty-five cents each or a total of thirty-five dollars, would have saved those men. In Germany under the Compulsory Insurance System, the widows and orphans would have been pensioned, the injured nursed and cared for. In America, under the species of Employers' Liability, they were fought through the courts like criminals. Germany pays its injured, superannuated, and their dependents something like 126 million dollars a year. Of this sum the workmen furnish one half. American manufacturers spend about as much as this total out of their own pockets, but only thirty per cent, of it ever reaches the hands of the injured. On the one hand, the remedy for sightless eyes and maimed bodies, and helpless widows, and hungry children is long, expensive litigation. On the other hand, it is prompt and continuous medical service, and a regular weekly income. Which is the better victory for human beings made in the image of God? When shall we make each trade add the cost of its burned-out eye-sockets to the cost of its burned-out coal grates?

In the Butte Evening News under date of March 31, 1909, appeared the following item, which shows how the existing system operates.

Afflicted Woman Rests at Last.

The death of Mrs. Kate McCann last Monday night at the poor farm ended an honorable but a most pitiful life. Mrs. McCann was left destitute a few years ago by the death of her husband in a mine accident. She had six children to care for, but even good health was not to be hers, and one by one the children were taken from her and placed in industrial homes.

Mrs. McCann finally went to the poor farm where, in spite of her poor health and sorrow at the loss of her dear ones, she was able to ease many an aching soul in the last moments of their suffering lives. The funeral will take place from Duggan's tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

What Other Countries Do.

If we understand the facts correctly, there have been in single years recently as high as an average of one man killed or crippled on every $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of single tract railroad in the United States. Counting the family at five, you could hang two members of the family on every mile post of every single track railroad for the injuries received directly affecting them, in that occupation, in a single year. Indeed, the records of the recent year show approximately $5\frac{1}{2}$ times as many men killed and injured in the peaceful pursuit of railroading as were killed on the Union side in the dangerous occupation of war, at the battle of Gettysburg. Probably one half million men are partial victims of the industries of this country annually. It would indeed be a striking and sad commentary on civilization if we could not, or would not, legislate to right this wrong in some way that can be found.

Now is it an abuse of discretion to say that such legislation is necessary in substantially all the countries of Europe? Have all those countries acted arbitrarily upon the question? It has not been a lot of pleasantry to be especially favored, unless there be motive for that favor. Neither has it been the lot of labor in this country to exercise unnecessary special privileges.

When the risk of building a railroad was considered too great for private enterprise the government assumed it.

When the state had created a system of railroads too powerful for private negotiations it created a railroad and warehouse commission to counter-balance.

When the government found that private citizens and its courts could promptly handle the interstate commerce problem it created a commission to simplify the process.

When the states have found private enterprise unable to hold agricultural shows they have created public funds for general good.

When they have found private education inadequate to meet public demands they have created great educational systems and institutions; but only recently have they awakened to the great fact that provision for mechanics and artisans and protection for their employers is as necessary

to the people and as just an obligation of the state as are all these things.

Dr. Frankell of the Russell Sage Foundation which was established by a gift of \$10,000,000 from Mrs. Sage for the general broad purpose of improving the condition of the workingmen in this country in speaking at the Atlantic City Conference on Workmens' Compensation Acts, July 1909, said:

"I believe that this is not a question that should be viewed exclusively from the standpoint of the employer. If we are to consider it as human beings and as men, I think we ought to look at it equally as well from the standpoint of the workman. That is the side from which I have had to approach it. I have had a number of years' experience with the poor, and I have formed definite conclusions that there are two things in the history of mankind as represented particularly by Anglo-Saxon civilization, which have set back the development of our Anglo-Saxon communities; one is the conception in the English poor law that a man who becomes impoverished is responsible for his condition; the second is the interpretation of law, with reference to the fellow-servant doctrine. I think these two things have been more antagonistic to a rational, sane and ethical development of mankind than anything else I know of in the history of the human race, at least as applied to conditions in Anglo-Saxon countries.

The poor are not responsible for their condition. If there is any theory that has been exploded in the last ten or fifteen years in the treatment of those who have become impoverished, in the relation to charitable organizations to their beneficiaries,—if there is one fact that has been brought out prominently, it is, that the large bulk of those who become recipients of charitable aid are the creatures of their environment, and that they are not so because of any shortcoming, carelessness, or other inferiority in themselves. The average man desires to live a respectable, honest, upright existence, with sufficient protection accorded to him to enable him to live comfortably, to raise his children properly, and to have a roof over his head. Now, I do not want to make any exaggerated statements, but it is true that we have not recognized this principle in industry. We have had an industrial development in the last twenty-five years—a very remarkable development a development which has grown largely at the expense of the individual most vitally concerned in it—the employee. I know of no more fitting way of expressing this than a story which was told to me a few days ago of a contractor who was visiting a plant where a large operation was going on. He recognized an old man driving his horse; he had been a driver for the concern for a number of years. The contractor went up to him and said "Pat, how goes things?" Pat said, "They laid me off a few days ago." The contractor said, "Well, Pat, we can't help that; occasionally that must be done." Pat replied, "Yes, but the horse got three meals every day." Now, the horse was of value; it had a financial value; but the man had not. The horse was taken care of and the man was left to shift for himself. That is the principle which we have established, particularly in industrial accidents.

Now, the point I wanted to make was this: The study which has

been made, of poverty, brings out pertinently the fact that nearly all of the poverty which we find is not the poverty of shiftlessness. It is not the poverty due to intemperance, nor to weakness. When they occur, they are secondary causees and not primary causes. The large bulk of pauperism is primarily due to the bad environment of the individual, and is a result in part of our so-called employers' liability legislation. The father or the mother or the brother is killed or injured or becomes incapacitated and the family, which has been self-sustaining and respectable, has to go to the wall perforce, because no provision is at present made by our legislation for its care, maintenance and support. Not only accident lays the wage earner low, but industrial disease incapacitates him as well. To-day in Germany, England, and other enlightened countries, such diseases are considered worthy of compensation in precisely the same way as accidents are. When you find bakers working in shops 128 hours a week, when you find tailors working 70, 80, 90 hours a week, when you find men working under conditions where there is improper sanitation, where there is no ventilation, where the hours are long and the strain is great, you are producing disease as a direct result of the industry, for which we, in our enlightened civilization in the United States are making absolutely no provision. And we have the resultant condition that the family goes to pieces, falls by the wayside, becomes dependent upon the public purse simply because in this horrible crush to get ahead, in this desire to make profits, the individual laborer, who gives his brain, brawn and thought and the best that is in him, suffers the loss and bears the entire responsibility.

We are not now discussing this question from the standpoint of practicability. I think it can be shown that there are other and better ways than we have at the present time, which can be adopted in the United States. For our present purpose we ought to realize that we are no longer simply in an industrial age; that we have to-day in the United States accepted a social view-point; that we have put up to the employer a sense of responsibility to his employees which does not end when they become incapacitated by accident or by occupational disease. That is the conception, and to my mind the fundamental conception, which we should have before us in considering this question of compensation."

The conclusions concerning the working of the employers' liability law in New York State, based upon testimony given at public hearings, held by the Commission, and upon the results of inquiries and detailed investigations are:

"Our present system leaves the injured workman to stand the greater part of the industrial accident loss; and because his income is not equal to it, he and his dependents undergo extreme poverty and often become a burden upon public or private charity; on the other hand, because of the uncertain and arbitrary chances of recovery under our system, the state is put to the cost of much fruitless litigation and employers pay out enormous sums to protect themselves against liability on account of industrial accidents, from all of which the victims of those accidents reap little bene-

fit; finally the system is slow in operation, is an encouragement to corrupt practices on both sides, and is a great source of antagonism between employers and employees."

Views of Foreign Countries.

In the report put out by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in December 1908, in speaking of this question it is said:

"In striking contrast with conditions in the United States is the position of the foreign workmen who is injured by accident in the course of his employment. Practically every foreign country of any importance industrially has by legislation recognized the principle that the workman is entitled to compensation for injuries from accidents received in the course of his employment. Twenty-two foreign states have enacted such legislation, namely: Austria, Belgium, British Columbia, Cape of Good Hope, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Russia, South Australia, Spain, Sweden, and Western Australia."

This article proceeds to point out that in most of those countries there must be some definite period of disability, such as a certain number of days or weeks; that the employer may usually be relieved if he can prove the injury intentional or willful, and, in some countries, if caused by gross negligence or during the performance of an illegal act; but that in none of those countries does ordinary negligence on the part of the employee work a forfeiture of the right to compensation.

"The injuries usually covered by the laws are manufacturing, mining and quarrying, transportation, building, and engineering work, and other employments involving more or less hazard. In Belgium, France, and Great Britain, the laws apply to practically all employments. In a considerable number of countries only workmen engaged in actual manual work, and in some cases those exposed to the same risks, such as overseers, and technical experts, come within the operation of the law. These countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, and Sweden. On the other hand, in France, Great Britain, and the British Colonies, and Hungary, the laws apply to salaried employes and workmen equally. Overseers and technical experts earning more than a prescribed amount are excluded in Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy Luxemburg, and Russia.

Employes of the state, provincial and local administrations usually come within the provisions of the acts.

"The entire burden rests upon the employer in all but four of the countries—Austria, Germany, Hungary and Luxemburg—where the employes also bear a part of the expense. The laws in every case fix the compensation to be paid. In all the countries but Sweden the compensation is based on the wages of the injured person. It consists of medical and surgical treatment and of periodical allowances for temporary disability, and annual pensions or lump-sum payments for permanent disability or death.

"In most countries employers may contract with state or private insurance institutions for the transfer of the burden of payment of compensation.

In a number of countries such transfer is obligatory. Provision is usually made for the protection of the beneficiaries in case of insolvency of employers.

"The acts of nearly all of the countries are framed with a view of obviating the necessity for instituting legal proceedings. The laws are so specific with regard to the compensation allowed and the regulations for its payment that agreements are usually amicably made between the employers and the victims of the accidents."

The article proceeds to say that procedure is provided for cases where agreement cannot be had, that the best practice in other countries fixes a definite compensation for death or injury, usually based upon the earning capacity, which enables the employer to calculate with some degree of certainty the additional item necessary to be included in the cost of production; that this becomes as capable of calculation as does fire insurance; that various plans of industrial insurance are in operation in other countries, from which a system can probably be worked out; but suggests that it will be time enough to talk laws when we place the liability upon the industry itself. The report suggests that the government law which went into force August 1, 1908, with respect to accidents to the Panama employes should be so amended as to transfer its administration from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to the Isthmian Canal Commission.

The Federal Compensation Act.

The United States, in its treatment of its own employees, has passed beyond the legislation of the several states for private industries, although it is less liberal than European governments. Since August, 1908, any artisan or laborer employed by the United States if injured in the course of his employment, may receive his pay during his disablement, but not to exceed one year. In case of death, the dependents receive the same amount as the victim would have received if merely injured. But the payment is not made when the accident was due to the negligence or misconduct of the employee, nor when the disability lasts merely 15 days or less. The government, in other words, assumes the risks of the business and is responsible for its own negligence and that of fellow servants, and of all persons except the workingman himself.

Section 1. When, on or after August 1st, nineteen hundred and eight, any person employed in the United States as an artisan or laborer in any of its manufacturing establishments, arsenals, or navy-yards, or in the construction of river and harbor or fortification work or in hazardous employment on construction work in the reclamation of arid lands or the management and control of the same, or in hazardous employment under the Isthmian Canal Commission, is injured in the course of such employment such employee shall be entitled to receive for one year thereafter, unless such employee, in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be sooner able to resume work, the same pay as if he continued to be employe; such payment to be made under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe; provided, that no compensation shall be paid under this act where the injury is due to the negligence or misconduct of

the employee injured, nor unless said injury shall continue for more than fifteen days. All questions of negligence or misconduct shall be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sec. 2. If any artisan or laborer so employed shall die during the said year by reason of such injury received in the course of such employment, leaving a widow, or a child or children under sixteen years of age, or a dependent parent, such widow and child or children and dependent parent shall be entitled to receive, in such portions and under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe, the same amount, for the remainder of the said year, that said artisan or laborer would be entitled to receive as pay if such employee were alive and continued to be employed; provided, that if the widow shall die at any time during the said year her portion of said amount shall be added to the amount to be paid to the remaining beneficiaries under the provisions of this section, if there be any.

Sec. 3. Whenever an accident occurs to any employee embraced within the terms of the first section of this act, and which results in death or a probable incapacity for work, it shall be the duty of the official superior of such employee to at once report such accident and the injury resulting therefrom to the head of his bureau or independent office, and his report shall be immediately communicated through regular official channels to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Such report shall state, first, the time, cause, and nature of the accident and injury and the probable duration of the injury resulting therefrom; second, whether the accident arose out of or in the course of the injured persons employment; third, whether the accident was due to negligence or misconduct on the part of the employee injured; fourth, any other matters required by such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe. The head of each Department or independent office shall have power, however, to charge a special official with the duty of making such reports.

Sec. 4. In the case of any accident which shall result in death, the persons entitled to compensation under this act or their legal representatives shall, within ninety days after such death, file with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor an affidavit setting forth their relationship to the deceased and the ground of their claim for compensation under the provisions of this act. This shall be accompanied by the certificate of the attending physician setting forth the fact and cause of death, or the nonproduction of the certificate shall be satisfactorily accounted for. In the case of incapacity for work lasting more than fifteen days, the injured party desiring to take the benefit of this act shall, within a reasonable period after the expiration of such time, file with his official superior, to be forwarded through regular official channels to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, an affidavit setting forth the grounds of his claim for compensation, to be accompanied by a certificate of the attending physician as to the cause and nature of the injury and probable duration of the incapacity, or the nonproduction of the certificate shall be satisfactorily accounted for. If the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall find from the report and affidavit or other evidence

produced by the claimant or his or her legal representatives, or from such additional investigation as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may direct, that a claim for compensation is established under this act, the compensation to be paid shall be determined as provided under this act and approved for payment by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Sec. 5. The employee shall, whenever and as often as required by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, at least once in six months, submit to medical examination, to be provided and paid for under the direction of the Secretary, and if such employee refuses to submit to or obstructs such examination his or her right to compensation shall be lost for the period covered by the continuance of such refusal or obstruction.

Sec. 6. Payments under this act are only to be made to the beneficiaries or their legal representatives other than assignees, and shall not be subject to the claims of creditors.

Sec. 7. The United States shall not exempt itself from liability under this by any contract, agreement, rule, or regulation, and any such contract, agreement, rule, or regulation shall be pro tanto void.

Approved, May 30, 1908.

An amendment to the compensation act was proposed in 1909, tending to make the law more liberal toward the injured employee. The amending bill follows:

H. R. 27475.

In the House of Representatives, February 1, 1909, Mr. Sterling introduced the following bill; which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary:

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," approved May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That sections one and two of an act entitled "An act granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment," approved May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, be amended to read as follows:

"That on and after the passage of this act the United States shall be liable to its civilian employees whose compensation is or probable earnings are less than at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum, including as well those employed under the Isthmian Canal Commission and by the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line, for an injury or death by accident arising out of or in the course of the injured person's employment. No compensation shall be paid under this act unless such injury shall continue for more than fifteen days or where the injury is due to serious and willful misconduct on the part of the employee injured. All questions of misconduct shall be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. That where incapacity for work results from such injury as is hereinbefore referred to, the employee so injured shall be entitled to receive the same

compensation as if he continued to be employed, such payments to be made monthly under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe. Where incapacity for work resulting from an injury heretofore described has continued for six months, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall cause an examination to be made, as hereinafter provided for, and, if it appear to him that such incapacity is then permanent, he shall direct that the monthly payments shall cease, and that in place thereof the injured employee be paid a sum equal to seven times the annual amount payable to the employee at the rate received by him at the time of such examination, but not less than three thousand five hundred dollars nor more than seven thousand five hundred dollars shall be allowed.

"Sec. 2. That when death results from the injury provided against in the first section of this act, compensation shall be made by the United States as follows:

"(a) If the employee leaves any relatives wholly dependent on his earnings, a sum equal to such earnings during the period of five years next preceding his injury, but not less than two thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, shall be allowed. If the period of his employment has been less than five years, the amount to be paid him shall be computed as for five years on the basis of his average earnings during the period of such employment, but subject as to amount to the foregoing limitation.

"(b) If the employee leave any relatives partially dependent on his earnings, a sum not exceeding such earnings during the two years next preceding his injuries, but not more than one thousand eight hundred dollars, shall be allowed, the total amount of such payments to be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and to be proportioned to the degree of dependence he shall find. If the period of his employment has been less than two years, the amount to be paid shall not exceed his average earnings computed as for two years during the period of such employment, but subject as to amount to the foregoing limitation.

"(c) Payments made to dependent relatives shall be divided among them in such proportion as may seem equitable to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor under the circumstances of the case.

"(d) If the employee leaves no relatives dependent upon him, the reasonable expenses of his burial, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars shall be paid.

Acts of First Session, Sixtieth Congress, 1907-8.

Chapter 149. Liability of railroad companies for injuries to employees.

Section 1. Every common carrier by railroad while engaging in commerce between any of the several States or Territories, or between any of the States and Territories, or between the District of Columbia and any of the States or Territories, or between the District of Columbia or any of the States or Territories and any foreign nation or nations, shall be liable in damages to any person suffering injury while he is employed by such carrier in such commerce, or, in case of the death of such employee, to his or her personal representative, for the benefit of the surviving widow or

husband and children of such employee; and, if none, then, of such employee's parents; and, if none, then of the next of kin dependent upon such employee, for such injury or death resulting in whole or in part from the negligence of any of the officers, agents, or employees of such carrier, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency, due to its negligence, in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, works, boats, wharves, or other equipment.

Sec. 2. Every common carrier by railroad in the Territories, the District of Columbia, the Panama Canal Zone, or other possessions of the United States shall be liable in damages to any person suffering injury while he is employed by such carriers in any of said jurisdictions, or, in case of the death of such employee, to his or her personal representative, for the benefit of the surviving widow or husband and children of such employee; and if none, then to such employee's parents; and, if none, then of the next of kin dependent upon such employee, for such injury or death resulting in whole or in part from the negligence of any of the officers, agents, or employees of such carrier, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency, due to its negligence, in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, works, boats, wharves, or other equipment.

Sec. 3. In all actions hereafter brought against any such common carrier by railroad under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act to recover damages for personal injuries to an employee, or where such injuries have resulted in his death, the fact that the employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery, but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employee: Provided, that no such employee who may be injured or killed shall be held to have been guilty of contributory negligence in any case where the violation by such common carrier of any statute enacted for the safety of employees contributed to the injury or death of such employee.

Sec. 4. In any action brought against any common carrier under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act to recover damages for injuries to, or the death of, any of its employees, such employee shall not be held to have assumed the risks of his employment in any case where the violation by such common carrier of any statute enacted for the safety of employees contributed to the injury or death of such employee.

Sec. 5. Any contract, rule, regulation, or device whatsoever, the purpose or intent of which shall be to enable any common carrier to exempt itself from any liability created by this act, shall to that extent be void: Provided, that in any action brought against any such common carrier under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this act, such common carrier may set off therein any sum it has contributed or paid to any insurance relief benefit, or indemnity that may have been paid to the injured employee or the person entitled thereto on account of the injury or death for which said action was brought.

Sec. 6. No action shall be maintained under this act unless commenced within two years from the day the cause of action accrued.

Sec. 7. The term "common carrier" as used in this act shall include the receiver or receivers, or other persons or corporations charged with the duty of the management and operation of the business of a common carrier.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this act shall be held to limit the duty or liability of common carriers or to impair the rights of their employees under any other act or acts of Congress, or to effect the prosecution of any pending proceeding or right of action under the act of Congress entitled "An act relating to liability of common carriers in the District of Columbia and Territories, and to common carriers engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations to their employees," approved June eleventh, nineteen hundred and six.

Approved, April 22, 1908.

Industrial Accident Department of International Harvester Company and Associated Companies.

The International Harvester Company, International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited; International Flax Twine Company; Wisconsin Steel Company; Illinois Northern Railway; Chicago, West Pullman and Southern Railroad Company; The Owasco River Railway, and Deering Southwestern Railway, have associated themselves in the administration of an Industrial Accident Department.

1.—Membership.

Employees of the above named companies, who are employed in the works, twine mills, lumber mills, steel mills, mines, and on the railroads, are entitled to the benefits of this plan.

2.—Purpose of Plan.

The purpose of this plan is to insure to employes at the works, twine, steel and lumber mills, mines, and on the railroads, prompt, definite and adequate compensation for injuries resulting from accidents occurring to them while engaged in the performance of their duties; and also to provide compensation to the widow, children and relatives who may be dependent upon any employe whose death results from such accident.

The benefits provided for by this plan will be paid regardless of legal liability on the part of the Company, and no injured employe will require legal assistance to collect the money to which he is entitled. All necessary blanks and information will be furnished, and settlements will be made as far as possible directly with the person entitled to receive the benefits.

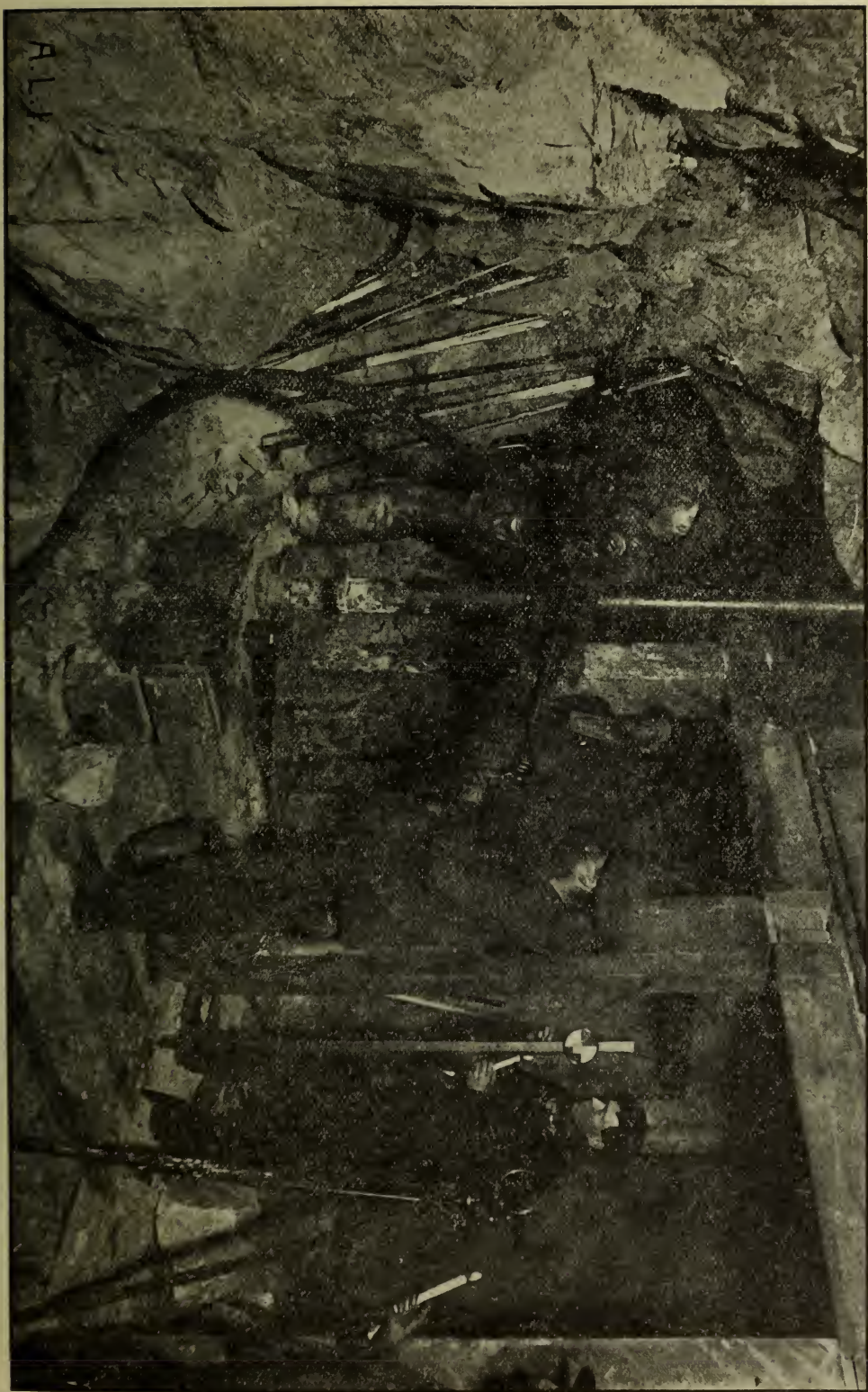
The Company will make an earnest effort to see that every dollar which becomes due under this plan is promptly paid, and to save its employes from the delays and expenses of litigation.

3.—Amount of Compensation.

The Company, without any contribution from the employes, under this plan will pay:

In case of death—Three years' average wages, but not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$4,000.

In case of loss of hand, foot or eye—Special benefits as hereinafter stated.



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In case of other injuries—One-fourth wages during the first 30 days of disability, if disability continues beyond 30 days, one-half wages during the continuance thereof, but not for more than 104 weeks from the date of the accident. Thereafter, if total disability continues a pension will be paid.

4.—Contribution by Employees.

The one-fourth wages paid by the Company during the first thirty days of disability, will be increased to half-wages in favor of employees who make the following contributions:

Employees earning \$50 a month, or less, six cents per month; more than \$50 and less than \$100, eight cents per month; more than \$100, ten cents per month.

It is estimated that these contributions, together with the one-fourth wages paid by the Company, will be sufficient to provide half-pay for all injured employees during the first thirty days of disability. If experience shows that the employees' contributions are more than sufficient for this purpose, then the employees' contributions will be reduced accordingly.

5.—Payment of Contributions.

Deductions to cover the employees' contributions for benefits during the first thirty days of disability under this plan, will (unless the employee gives to the Works superintendent or Board of Management written notice to the contrary) be made from the employees' wages on regular pay-days on the following basis: Employees earning \$50 or less per month, 6 cents per month; earning more than \$50 and less than \$100 per month, 8 cents per month; earning more than \$100 per month, 10 cents per month.

6.—Co-Operation with Company.

The Company earnestly desires the co-operation of its employees in the payment of benefits for the first thirty days of disability, because it wishes every employee to assist in the prevention of accidents. The Company has expended large sums in safeguarding machinery and in the effort to protect its employees from injury, but without the active co-operation of the employees many accidents cannot be avoided. Under this plan the Company and the employees equally divide the payment of benefits during the first thirty days of disability, and thus every employee becomes financially interested in guarding against accidents and in seeing that his fellow workmen are equally careful. It is hoped that this mutual interest will lead to active co-operation on the part of the employees and that thereby accidents will be reduced to a minimum.

7.—Management.

This department will be managed by the Board of Management composed of five members appointed by the associated companies.

All employees necessary to conduct this Department shall be appointed by the Board. The Board may arrange to have the benefits paid and the necessary medical examinations made through the organization of the Employees' Benefit Association. Should this be done, the Employees' Benefit Association will be reimbursed for all expenses incident to the work of this Department.

8.—Operating Expense.

All expenses of this Department shall be paid by the companies associated in the administration thereof. No part of the contributions from employes shall be used to pay expenses, but such contributions shall be used solely to pay one-half of the disability benefits for the first 30 days.

9.—Annual Report.

The fiscal year of the Department shall be the calendar year. A detailed report, including all receipts and disbursements, shall be printed annually, and employes may procure copies thereof on application.

10.—Medical Examiners.

The medical examiners shall be appointed by the Board of Management. In every case of injury they shall make an examination of the injured employe; shall decide when an employe is disabled, and when able to go to work; and shall perform such other duties as shall be required of them by the Board of Management.

No bills for medical or surgical treatment shall be paid by the Company unless the medical examiner or the works physician finds it necessary to provide additional or different medical or surgical treatment, or to remove the patient to a hospital in order to aid prompt recovery.

11.—Disability Benefits.

Benefits under this plan will be paid for personal injuries to employes caused by accidents arising out of and in the course of their employment at the works, twine, lumber and steel mills, mines, and on the railroads.

(a) For each working day, or part thereof, during the continuance of disability:

During the first 30 days of disability one-quarter of the employe's average daily pay, and an equal amount paid out of the fund contributed by the employes, if the injured employe is a contributor to such fund:

After the first 30 days, half-pay during the continuance of disability, but not for more than 104 weeks from the date of the accident.

These disability benefits shall be payable every two weeks, and, in no case, shall exceed \$20 a week.

(b) An employe who has received disability benefits under this plan for a period of 104 weeks, and who is then totally disabled, shall, so long as his total disability continues, be paid an annual pension equal to 8 per cent of the death benefit which would have been payable had the accident resulted in death. Such pension shall not be less than \$10 per month, and shall be payable monthly.

(c) Disability benefits shall be based upon the average daily wages received during the 60 days worked preceding the accident. If the injured employe has not been in the Company's employ for 60 days prior to the accident, then upon the average daily wages received during the period he has worked.

(d) No disability benefits shall be paid unless written claim therefor be made to the Board of Management within thirty days after the date of the accident.

12.—Special Benefits.

Loss of feet and hands: (a) If the injury causes the immediate severing of, or (in the opinion of the medical examiner or works physician) necessitates the amputation of the hand or foot at or above the wrists or ankle:

One and one-half years' average wages, but in no event less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000.

(b) In case of the loss of both hands or both feet, or one hand and one foot, as aforesaid:

Four years' average wages, but not less than \$2,000.

Eyes: (a) In case of the total and irrecoverable loss of the sight of one eye:

Three-fourths of the average yearly wages.

(b) In case of the total and irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes:

Four years' average wages, but not less than \$2,000.

Payment of Special benefits: An employee receiving special benefits shall not be entitled to any other benefits except as hereinafter stated:

If an employee entitled to special benefits dies before the payment thereof, no special benefits shall be paid, but his dependent relatives shall be entitled to death benefits as hereinafter provided. If an employee who has received special benefits dies as the result of the injury within twelve months from the date thereof, then death benefits shall be paid, but there shall be deducted from such death benefits all sums theretofore paid as special benefits.

No special benefits shall be paid on the basis of annual wages exceeding \$2,000; nor unless the loss of foot, hand or eye shall occur within twelve months after the date of the injury and shall be the direct result of the injury, nor unless written claim therefor be made to the Board of Management within thirty days after loss of the hand, foot or eye.

13.—Lump-Sum Settlements.

In case of serious injury, where the employee desires to accept a lump sum in lieu of weekly disability benefits and pension, the Board of Management has authority to make full and final settlement with such employee on such terms as may be agreed upon in writing.

14.—Death Benefits.

The amount of compensation for death resulting from accidental injury arising out of and in the course of employment shall be

If the employee leaves a widow, child or children, or other relatives, dependent upon his earnings for their support, benefits shall be paid as follows:

(a) If death results from such accident before the expiration of 16 weeks from the date thereof:

Three years' average wages (but not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$4,000).

(b) If death results from such accident between the end of the sixteenth week and the end of the fifty-second week after the date thereof:

Two years' average wages (but not more than \$3,000), less all disability benefits paid.

If the employe leave no widow, children or other relatives, dependent upon him for their support, then reasonable hospital and medical expenses, and a further sum for burial expenses not less than \$75 nor more than \$100.

All death benefits shall be paid to the administrator or executor of the deceased employe, in trust for his widow, children, or relatives, who were dependent.

No death benefits shall be paid if death result more than fifty-two weeks after the date of the accident, nor unless a written claim therefor shall be filed by the executor or administrator of the deceased employe with the Board of Management within three months after the employe's death.

15.—Average Yearly Wages.

"Average yearly wages" as used herein with reference to special and death benefits shall be computed as follows:

The employe's average daily wages during the year of his employment preceding the date of the accident shall be multiplied by the number of working days in that year. If the injured employe has not been employed for a whole year, then the average yearly wages shall be computed by multiplying such employe's average daily wages, during the time he has been employed, by the number of working days in the year preceding the date of the accident.

16.—Notice of Accident.

To entitle an injured employe to benefits, he must immediately give notice, or cause notice to be given, to his timekeeper, of the time and place of the accident, the nature and cause of the injury, and of his residence address, and must submit immediately to a physical examination by the medical examiner or works physician, or other physician designated by the Company, and strictly follow the directions given by such medical examiner or physician.

The payment of benefits shall cease if the injured employe refuses to follow the directions of the medical examiner, works physician, or physician designated by the Company, and shall cease when the medical examiner or works physician reports an employe who has been injured as able to work.

17.—Disability Defined.

The word "disability," whenever used in this plan, means inability to work at any gainful occupation whatsoever, whether of the kind the employe was engaged in at the time of the injury or not.

No benefits shall be paid unless the injury or death is caused, directly and solely, by an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment. Benefits shall not be paid for any injury or death caused by accident unless there shall be external and visible marks upon the body of physical injuries, which, in case of death, must have been sufficient to have caused such death. Benefits shall not be paid for any injury or death resulting from or caused, directly or indirectly, wholly or in part, by the intoxication or partial intoxication of the employe, or by his failure

to use the safety appliances provided by the Company, or by his gross or wilful misconduct.

No benefits shall be paid for injuries resulting from accidents due to causes beyond the control of the employer, such as riots, conflagrations, lightening, cyclones, hurricanes, storms, floods, earthquakes, or any acts of God.

18.—Meaning of Word "Company."

The word "Company" whenever used in this plan, shall mean the company for which the employe is working when injured.

19.—Adjustment of Claims.

The decision of the medical examiner or works physician as to the existence and duration of disability shall, subject to the approval of the Board of Management, be binding upon all employes. The decision of the Board shall be final in regard to all questions arising in connection with the administration of the Department and the payment of benefits; provided, however, that an employe dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of Management, may take an appeal, in writing to the Trustees of the Employes' Benefit Association. Such appeal shall be taken in the same manner, and upon the same notice, as is required by the Rules of the Benefit Association in the case of appeals from the decision of the Superintendent of said Association to the Trustees thereof.

20.—Acceptance of Benefits.

The acceptance of any of the benefits herein provided shall operate as a release and satisfaction of all claims against the Company, and all other companies associated in this Department, arising out of the injury or death for which such benefits are paid. All persons accepting benefits shall give a written receipt evidencing such release. No death benefit shall be due or payable unless such a release shall have been duly executed by all persons who might legally assert any claim growing out of the death of the employe. The commencing of any legal action whatsoever against any of the companies associated in this Department on account of such injury, by the employe, or in the event of his death, by his executor, administrator, or personal representatives, shall be a bar to the recovery of any and all benefits herein provided; but in such event the employe shall be entitled to have refunded to him any contributions paid since the receipt by him of disability benefits, and no more.

The benefits of this plan are offered upon the express conditions that all the rules and regulations herein contained shall be faithfully and strictly obeyed by the employes, and a complete compliance with each and all such rules and regulations shall be and is a condition precedent to the right to receive any benefits whatsoever.

The Company reserves the right to change, alter or modify these regulations at any time. Notices of all changes shall be posted at the works, mills, mines, and railroad stations at least thirty days prior to the date the same become effective. Such changes shall not apply to cases of injury occurring prior to the date when the change becomes effective.

Note: If the person entitled to receive death benefits so desires, the

Company will pay the amount of death benefits in monthly instalments of not less than \$20 each, and allow 4 per cent interest upon all unpaid balances.

William Hard in a pamphlet entitled "Injured in the Cause of Duty" says:

In Conclusion.

The question of compulsory automatic compensation for all industrial accidents is no longer a question. It is an answer. And it is shouted from every corner of the world.

For the assuagement of a universal social ailment there is now a universally recognized social principle, proved by all past experiments, accepted for all future action, unquestioned forevermore by any scholar, by any statesman of any reputation, in any country.

It is a principle which has found its way even into the field of international diplomacy, a field in which no principle is suffered to appear till it has survived its period of hungry, daring, speculative adolescence and has matured into the condition of an amiable, plump platitude.

Sir. F. Bertie, from Paris, sends a communication to Sir Edward Grey, in London. It is "A Dispatch from His Majesty's Ambassador, forwarding a convention between Great Britain and France, signed at Paris, in regard to Workmen's Compensation for Accidents."

This principle of automatic compensation, at home now in the correspondence of ancient nations, is equally a familiar figure in the statutes of regions which lately were wildernesses.

In the Canadian Northwest His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, enacts a Workmen's Compensation Law, a law cast in a standardized mold from an international pattern, a law which in the remoteness of Edmonton could be discussed in terms of old understanding by the sojourning stranger from Zurich, a law which in effect says to the Workman: You earn your living not only by the sweat of your brow, but in the blood of your heart; you shall be paid out of hand for both."

From Alberta the principle of automatic compensation traverses the international boundary line to the south and reappears in Montana. The Montana legislature establishes a State Accident Insurance Fund. It is on behalf of the coal industry. The employers put in one cent for each ton of coal mined. The employees put in one cent for each dollar of wages earned. The money is received, invested and disbursed by the state auditor and state treasurer. The disabled miner gets a stipend proportionate to his previous income. The dependents of the killed miner receive a lump sum of \$3,000. It may be a skillful application of the principle of automatic compensation. It may be a bungling application of it. But there it is, that principle. It is inevitable, because both are intellectually right.

In Illinois it continues to advance unretarded by the weight of the disapproval of the legislature of 1907. Governor Deneen has determined to appoint a second industrial insurance commission. He has listed the principle of automatic compensation among his settled policies. And in his

“administration” bill for the construction of the twenty-million-dollar Deep Waterway he carries that principle forward by indirection, insinuating it into the march of a great public project. The bill provides that the Board of Deep Waterway Commissioners shall fix a scale of benefits to be paid for injuries and deaths happening in the course of the work of construction, that if the work is done by the state the benefits shall be paid by the Board, that if the work is done by contract, every contractor shall carry sufficient insurance to guarantee the payment of the benefits, and that all payments shall be made, not for the legal merit of the death or injury but for the fact of it, without litigation.

Stand for just a moment beside the deep stream of development on which such chips of news in swelling multitudes are borne. Follow the course of the stream, just hastily, just summarily from the time when it issued from the hard soil of economic study in the books of the German scholar Schaeffle to the time when it rolled in a cataract through the popular speeches of Theodore Roosevelt. Observe in the interim how it flowed through the best minds in all countries. And you may trace its history before Schaeffle, if you please, its underground history, back into the deep-down, world’s-thought-supporting works of Johann Gottlieb Fichte, now a century below us. It is an old stream now, with reminiscent scenery on its banks, recording the labors of great men long dead; labors, however, which have not died with them, for if you will pick up any bulletin of the International Labor Association you will see there as your eye marks the close-set references to reports and laws from all five continents, the innumerable mouths through which the broadening torrent of their thought is discharging itself into the sea of world action.

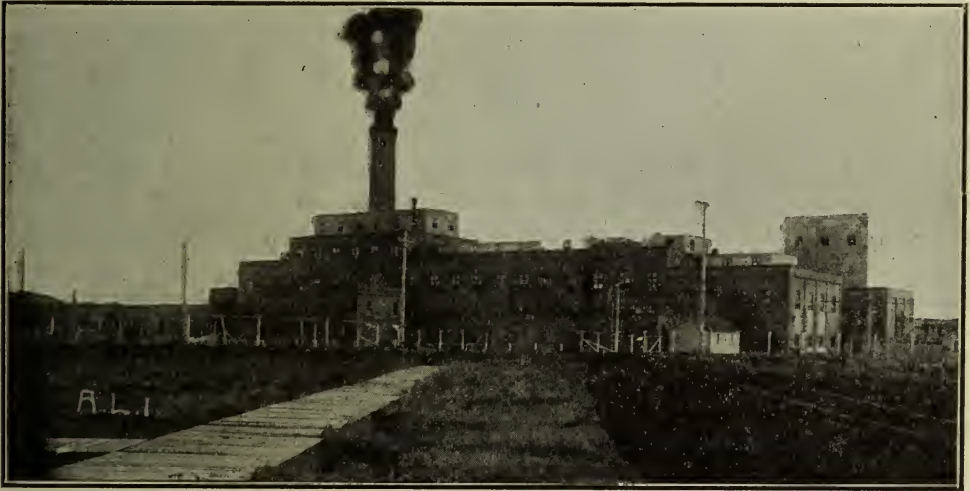
You will perceive, after even casual study, that this is no sudden freshet, no creature of a spring rain. You will perceive that its origin is deep in soundly labored theory, that its course has been dug for it by informed statesmanship, that in its surface history for forty years it has wound its way through mountains of selfish opposition and across life-sucking sands of popular inertia, and that nevertheless it has gained volume with every decade till now it cannot possibly be dammed, or even diverted. It has reached the ocean. Its waters wash all human shores. And they saturate all human opinion not only on the subject of Industrial Accidents, but also on the subject of Sickness and also on the subject of Old Age, and also on the subject finally, of Unemployment.

For what does automatic compensation for accidents propose? It proposes that out of our present income we shall lay aside a fund to meet coming mishaps. No matter what line of attack an automatic compensation law may follow, no matter whether it purports to draw the fund entirely from the employer or even entirely from the employe, the issue is that it becomes a charge upon industry as a whole, that we all contribute to it in the cost of every commodity we produce and in the price of every commodity we buy, that we are all associated in the common prevision and anticipation of our future.

So far from attacking the present relationship between employer and

employee, automatic compensation specifically recognizes it. The backbone of the present so-called "Capitalism" (namely, the hiring of the unpropertied class by the propertied class to do work for wages) does not, because of automatic compensation, lose a single vertebra. Automatic Compensation has nothing whatever to do with Socialism, except that it is accomplished under the supervision of the state. So is war. And a state supervisor of an automatic compensation plan would have to be just about as much of a socialist as Secretary Dickinson is.

Dr. Schaeffle (known as "the father of industrial insurance"), in writing about the principle of automatic compensation, gave it its true name. He called it "Selbstfuersorge" (self-care). It is the antithesis of charity. It is the antithesis of what is commonly understood by "Paternalism." For this reason:



The Billings Sugar Factory.

Automatic compensation, in any form, means that the participants in every business enterprise have to make provision in the present for the future; that they have to look forward and prepare themselves to meet the financial shock of mishaps which are uncertain as to date but absolutely certain as to occurrence; that therefore they have to adopt the device of insurance; that accordingly all the participants in the business, whether employers or employees, are obliged, directly or indirectly, to pay the premiums out of which the insurance fund is maintained, and that finally when any of them are injured they are paid not in mercy by a kind lady, not in paternal beneficence by the state, but in the course of business by themselves, in strict justice out of their own money.

Which brings us to the climax of the whole discussion.

We have talked almost exclusively about accidents. But if the principle which leads to compulsory insurance against accidents is once started on a free course, it plunges onward irresistibly to compulsory insurance against sickness, to compulsory insurance against old age, and possibly

at last to compulsory insurance against certain phases of unemployment.

These four great continuous evils—loss of earning power by accident, loss of earning power by sickness, loss of earning power by old age, and loss of earning power by unemployment—are the permanent pitfalls which line the path of working life and which show in their depths an enormous proportion of all the poverty and misery in the world.

Unemployment in a mass, is genuine. It is not imagined by the bokworm or originated by the hookworm. The sluggard's strenuous flight from useful exertion, the tramp's poetic preference for the vernable roadside, the beggar's public whine for the price of a bed are subordinate, though eye-catching incidents. They argue a continuous and picturesque rejection of opportunity. But the bulk of unemployment is neither continuous nor picturesque. It happens jerkily and unobtrusively in periods of a few days or a few weeks at a time, and when not the result of sickness or of bodily accident, is caused mysteriously, with the quickness and blindness of a dark-driven stiletto stab, by some sudden fluctuation in the industrial demand for labor—the loss of the German trade, the withdrawal of a contract, the success of a rival business firm, the drop in the price of hogs, the glut in the copper market, the invention of a new machine, the mere advent of a slack season. The exposition of the facts may be found now, on pages 290 to 293 of the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, a composite and conclusive picture of some of the elements in the case.

The trade conditions which demand twenty thousand men in the packing industry to-day and only fifteen thousand to-morrow—which are the conditions responsible for the bulk of Unemployment—are no more controllable by the employe than are sickness, old age, or physical injury.

The applicability of compulsory insurance, combined with work bureaus, to the simpler forms of genuine unemployment is now being experimentally developed.

Its applicability to sickness, old age, and physical injury is known and admitted.

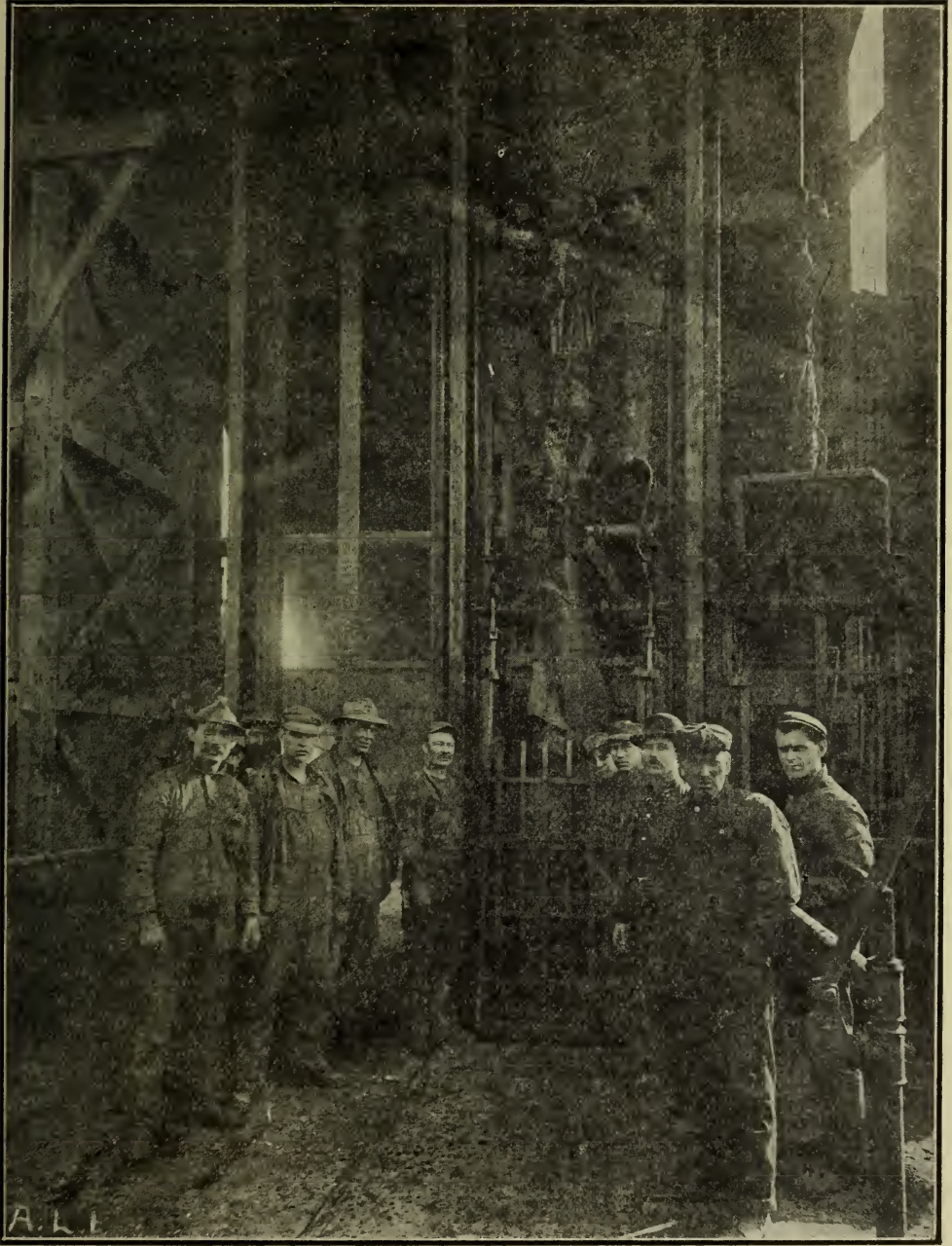
For what is the sum of the whole matter but insecurity. And what is the answer to insecurity but insurance?

Finally, what is insurance but self-care?

The system of self-care, as a whole, however, is for the speculations and debates of coming years. We are here immediately concerned only with that part of self-care which deals with physical injury caused by industrial accidents.

What a small part. How radiant with healing light for the misery in the dark places of hazardous daily toil, but still how restricted in scope, how unanswerably triumphant in its past, how unadventurously certain of its future!

This advocates no impromptu invention of amateur philanthropists. It exploits no freshly patented social-reform novelty. Its unoriginal task has been to emphasize the facts and to sharpen the arguments in an old field of industrial statesmanship. Its modest purpose is to hasten, by ever so small a margin of time, the day when the states of this Union will of necessity adopt a recognized remedy for the recognized wrong.



Taking a Horse Down in a Cage.

CONVICT LABOR.



On request from the Board of Commerce at Billings Governor Edwin L. Norris under date of March 3, 1910, made a call for a Convention to be held in the City of Billings, Montana, June 16-17-18, 1910, for the purpose of discussing ways and means for the improvement of the public highways of Montana, and to awaken a more general interest in road building and improvement.

During the Convention the following resolution was discussed and unanimously passed:

Resolutions Adopted.

"We recommend to the twelfth legislative assembly of the state of Montana the creation of the office of state highway commissioners, or of a board of state highway commissioners, to have supervision and control of the construction of all public highways in the State of Montana, and to which annual reports shall be made from various counties engaged in the construction of public highways through their officers provided in that behalf.

"We recommend the establishment of an engineering course at the University of Montana at Missoula, State Agricultural College at Bozeman and the State School of Mines at Butte, giving special consideration and attention to the subject of public highways, and that reports of these three institutions shall at least annually give instruction, either collectively or individually, to several counties of the state in such place as the board of county commissioners may designate, and disseminate to the various counties of the state, and particularly to the county commissioners, literature bearing upon the subject of road building

"We recommend the passage of a general uniform law regulating the construction and maintenance of public highways in various counties in this state, under direction and control of the state.

"We recommend that authority be provided by law, authorizing the various boards of county commissioners of the state to issue bonds for the improvement of our public highways.

"We recommend that convict labor be used in the construction of public highways in the state, under the direction of the state board of prison commissioners, and as may hereafter be provided by the law.

"We recommend an enactment of law requiring our authorities to use county prisoners on our public highways outside of the corporate limits of any city or town.

Organized labor throughout the State did not take kindly to the above and, after a short period of time, the State Board of Prison Commissioners commenced to receive from the various labor unions, protests against the

employment of convict labor for the above purpose.

Below is given the protest from the Workingmen's Union at Butte, which is practically a copy of all the protests submitted.

Butte, Montana, June 24, 1910.

To the Board of Prison Commissioners,
Helena, Montana.
Care of Capitol.
Gentlemen:—

We the members of Workingmen's Union of Butte, Montana, tax-paying citizens of the state do most emphatically protest against any action of the Prison Board, of this state, favoring or favorable to the employment of state or county prisoners upon the highways of the state; or in any other capacity. We the workers know that their employment in this class of work will drive many workers out of this field of employment, that the employment of State or County prisoners in this work brings such prisoners into direct competition with free workers; that it will debar many men from earning a possible livelihood. Thousands of free workers are now idle in the State of Montana; to employ prisoners in any capacity that enters into the competition for jobs; will increase the number of un-employed, idle men, no work for free laborers, and those depending thereon, produce business stagnation, business depression produces bankruptcy, and this adds to the number of the un-employed in the community.

To-day free men are seeking the privilege of work in order that they may live. We the free workers demand that your Board protect those free-men seeking employment, give employment to free men, rather than to attempt to take from them by the employment of prisoners, the small wage paid to them for this class of labor, so necessary to maintain them and their families.

(Signed) Pres.
..... Secretary...

Which finally resulted in a meeting of the State Board of Prison Commissioners, and a committee consisting of Mr. M. M. Donoghue, President Montana State Federation of Labor; Messrs. O. M. Partelow, B. R. Torrey and J. H. Rooney, representing the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly; Messrs. J. E. Phillips, C. J. Jordan, and M. H. Corbett, representing the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly.

A stenographic account of that meeting was taken and it has been printed in pamphlet form and can be had on application to the secretary of the State Board of Prison Commissioners.

Feeling that we would like to have an expression on the above subject from one of the officials of union labor, who had given it much study, and was looked upon as an authority on convict labor, on July 20, 1910, we wrote Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. To which he replied under date of August 3, as follows:

Helena, Montana, July 20, 1910.

Mr. Samuel Gompers,
President American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—I presume you have at hand a copy of the laws relating to the state prison in Montana and I respectfully ask you to refer to them if you fail to understand this letter.

The control of the prison is vested in the State Board of Prison Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State and Attorney General.

Your attention is particularly asked to the following section:

(Section 2960—Montana Codes). The Board (of State Prison Commissioners) may, in its discretion, cause the prisoners, or any number of them, to be employed in any mechanical pursuits, and at hard labor, and furnish any convicts thus employed with any material that may be deemed necessary, in the same manner as is provided for the furnishing of supplies and stores to the state prison, and the board shall in all respects, have the exclusive control of the employment of the convicts, and may from time to time employ them in such manner as, in its opinion, will best subserve the interest of the state and the welfare of the prisoners. But neither the board nor the warden must let by contract to any person the labor of any convict in the prison.

You will perceive that the letting by contract of the labor of any convict is forbidden so that contract labor of convicts is not a Montana question.

However, the board has large discretion in employing them “in such manner as, in its opinion, will best subserve the interest of the state and the welfare of the prisoners.”

The number of convicts in the state prison, which is situated at Deer Lodge, is large, and the complaint has been made by prisoners and humanitarians that they have been kept in idleness thus suffering a cruel punishment not in accordance with the best thought on penology and of recent legislation and practice.

The board has decided to allow, under certain conditions, the convicts to work on public roads. It is claimed that roads may be constructed with such labor, under control at all times of prison authorities, to the benefit both of the communities and the convicts. This is a new, very large, and sparsely settled state and the needed roads could not, in many cases, be constructed in this generation if they are to be paid for out of the proceeds of taxation. The convicts get the benefit of the work, which is a moral and physical advantage to them, and also earn an additional allowance for good conduct which reduces the terms they have to serve. The convicts, I understand, earnestly favor this employment.

It is not contract labor. It does not compete with free labor, because if not performed by convicts it will not be done at all.

I would like to ask your opinion as to the employment of convicts in such manner, and also whether it would not be advisable to attempt to

secure an amendment of the law limiting their employment to road work.

I think the sentiment of the state is opposed to the employment of convicts in manufacturing or other occupations that may bring them in competition with free labor; but, at the same time, the sentiment is strongly opposed to keeping them in idleness to the physical and moral injury of the convicts themselves.

I infer from your article, "The Crimes of Surface Investigators," in the American Federationist, July, 1910, that the employment of convicts in the improvement of state roads is a policy of which you approve as a reformatory and economic measure.

I will be obliged if you will inform me if I correctly interpret your position on this question and will be glad to receive any suggestions on the subject that you may be pleased to make.

Very truly yours,

J. H. HALL,
Commissioner.

Washington, D. C., August 3, 1910.

Mr. J. H. Hall, Commissioner,
Bureau of Agriculture, Labor, Industry and Publicity,
Helena, Montana.

Dear Sir—Your favor of July 20th came duly to hands and contents noted.

In reply let me say that in the article you quote published in the July Federationist entitled "The Crimes of Surface Investigators" conveys fully the attitude of the American Federation of Labor upon the question of prison contract labor. It never has been the policy of the American Federation of Labor to advocate that prisoners in our various institutions should be kept in idleness, but our policy has been that they should be given employment in ways that would be beneficial to them, and not work a hardship upon those who are engaged in free labor by having them contracted out in various industries, and in competition with free honest labor. It is my opinion that the least possible competition of prisoners as against free labor would ensue in the direction you indicate, that is in the building of roads, which would not only be beneficial to the prisoners, but would to some extent relieve the tax payer. I realize all you say as to the inability of a great state like Montana, sparsely settled as it is, being able for a number of years to improve their roads by any method of taxation. It seems to me that if your prison law is incomplete or if the State Prison Commissioners have not the authority to employ prisoners in the construction and maintenance of roads, that it might be advisable to ask the Legislature to so amend the law so that this may be applied.

Let me again say that those who claim that it is the policy or the tendency of organized labor to keep prisoners in idleness, thus compelling them to suffer untold punishments is not and never has been approved by the officers of organized labor or anybody else who has given any thought or study to the question of convict labor.

I hope that I have made myself perfectly clear and that the State of

Montana will continue to prohibit the letting out of prisoners to contractors, but rather have them employed by and on behalf of the state in the building of roads or some policy such as is pursued with prisoners in the states of New York, Massachusetts or Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

In the December, 1910, number of the American Federationist, the official magazine of the American Federation of Labor, is an article on the question of prison labor by Paul U. Kellogg, is given an address by Mr. Amos W. Butler, President of the American Prison Association. In speaking about Mr. Butler, in private life he is a naturalist; in public life he is secretary of the Indiana State Board of Charities, which has supervision of the various penal and charitable institutions of the state. Therefore, he was singularly equipped to take up the problem of prison labor in a way to relate it to the most idealist issue before the American people today. His theme was "Convicts and Conservation." In conclusion, he said:

"The proper conservation of our natural resources and the proper employment of convicts are two great problems that must be solved by our people and they should be solved right. * * * * Why can not these two problems be related? No present plan of employing convict labor is wholly satisfactory. Some methods used bring shame to our land, others breed scandal, most of them are a reproach to us.

We are coming to learn that the improvement of our natural resources (as well as to save them from wastage), is conservation. This includes reclaiming and improving land, draining swamps, damming streams, digging canals and preparing road material of stone, brick, and tile. Establishing and maintaining ideal farms, typical wood lots and modest forest reserves are valuable efforts in conservation. In the thinly settled portions and the mountain districts of much of the United States there is an unlimited amount of such work that can be done by selected convicts living in open colonies. Do we in a faint way estimate the possibilities of the employment of certain prisoners in many lines of conservation of the water, the land, and the forests? How great the results may be, in improving our land, increasing our crops, preserving or replacing our forests, or our benefits by good roads, we can not comprehend. In some states sentiment would not approve the public exhibition of convicts, but in those they could be employed upon large farms, reclaiming the land, making road material, and establishing typical forest reserves, model farms and standard roads in their neighborhood.

In this we should not have to work in the dark. In one state or another, practical experience has been gained. * * * * There is scarcely a prison in this country that has not reclaimed or improved land, and some of it has been made a marvel of richness and beauty. At Michigan City, Ind., the prisoners reclaimed a tract of swamp among the sand dunes. The black prairies of St. Cloud and the fertile, irrigated fields of Salt Lake City speak just as eloquently of the use of prison labor out of doors as do

the gardens of the women at Sherborn and Bedford, or the farms at Hoboken and Mansfield. The orchards at Leavenworth testify as truly of the efficiency of open-air work as do the cotton fields of Mississippi or the cane fields of Louisiana.

Why, since the prisoners make again habitable the abandoned farms of Massachusetts and remove the boulders from the rich soil of Rhode Island, can they not reclaim the tide flats of New Jersey and the everglades of Florida? Think of the reclaimable land along the coasts of the United States. If the prisoners build dikes in Europe and levees in Louisiana, why not elsewhere? If convicts in Illinois crush rocks for public roads, why not in other states? Why should not the finer material, the powdered limestone, be used to fertilize impoverished soils? In Europe the courses of streams have been changed, mountains tunneled and canals built by prisoners. Why not adopt Mr. Pettigrove's suggestion and build the Cape Cod canal with prison labor? Since prisoners have been used in reforesting the heaths of Denmark and in practical forestry in Prussia and Switzerland, may they not be so used here? Here where there is need of forestry, there is opportunity for such work. In the great mountain districts, the lands of disappearing timber, and along our sandy shores there are possibilities almost without limit.

In many states; perhaps most of them, some one or more of these things could be worked out. With selected prisoners under the right kind of supervision, what could not be done? The suggestions provide for the very least competition with free labor, for doing something good for the state at the state's expense. Such outdoor labor is the kind most helpful to prisoners, is of value to the state, and seeks to provide a continual exhibit of better things in the object lesson afforded in forestry, agriculture, improving roads and more healthful regions."

The improvement of roads in country districts has come to be recognized as one of the most important questions of the day. The economic benefit to be obtained from their construction is perhaps the most obvious one, but it is scarcely less important than the moral benefits that will follow. Good roads promote neighborhood sociability, lessen the isolation of country life, afford easy access to church and school and constitute an agency of welfare in so many ways that their total advantages to a community cannot be stated in a few words. The advance of civilization, the progress of every people in comforts of home life, in education, in wealth, have been dependent in no small degree upon the condition of the roads.

The rapid expansion of settlement in the United States, the sparseness of the population in certain sections, lack of appreciation of the value of good roads and of knowledge how to construct them, lack of efficiency in road management and the absence of any well considered plan for building and maintaining roads and connecting them with those in other jurisdictions adjoining are some of the causes that have made bad roads common throughout the United States.

Montana, a vast country sparsely settled, has suffered from all these causes. It has spent much money on roads with results more or less un-



satisfactory. The growth of the state in population and business and particularly the increase in the number of farms whose products have to be hauled over wagon roads to railroad or market have focussed attention on the necessity of improving the roads throughout Montana. Citizens are sharing the interest the good roads movement has excited in every state.

In many states the improvement of the highways on a systematic plan has been begun. It is a matter of local effort, but the government of the United States, through the Department of Agriculture, has rendered valuable service to the cause by the publications on road building which it issues and by the construction of sample roads for short distances. The public interest that has been aroused in the past few years on the subject of good roads is due, in large part, to the information furnished by the department.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1908 discusses the question interestingly in the following words:

"For many years the Department has endeavored to impress upon producers and consumers the close and intimate relationship of the public road to agriculture, and while endeavoring by practical demonstration and scientific experiment to improve methods of construction and maintenance, has lost no opportunity of awakening the public to a proper appreciation of the great economic importance of road improvement and the necessity for reform in the management of the public roads. Some conception may be had of the immensity of the task by considering the fact that there are 2,151,000 miles of road in the United States, a sufficient length to encircle the globe at the equator with 86 parallel roads. The total expenditure upon roads for 1904 was nearly \$80,000,000. At that time about 38,600 miles had been surfaced with stone, 108,200 with gravel, and 6,800 with special materials, making the whole mileage of improved roads only 7.14 per cent of the total. An effort has been made by the engineers of this Department to estimate the mileage of improved roads in 1908, and the total value of all roads, including bridges and rights of way. Taking the 1904 figures as a basis and assuming that the macadam roads have increased 12.5 per cent, the gravel 15 per cent, and those surfaced with special materials 25 per cent, we have 43,450 miles of macadam, 124,468 of gravel, and 8,512 surfaced with special materials. The cost of the macadam has been estimated at \$4,500 per mile, of the gravel \$1,500, and of other surfacing materials at \$1,000.

There are about 1,975,000 miles of earth road, which it is estimated has cost for grading, culverts, bridges, and all other items of expense an average of \$500 per mile. The right of way, which has been estimated at 40 feet in width for the entire mileage, is worth at the average acreage valuation as given in census reports \$342,000,000, making a total estimated cost of \$1,720,339,000 for all the roads of this country. Over these roads at least 250,000,000 tons of freight are hauled every year to railroads, not including the immense tonnage hauled to wharves and docks for water shipment, which we are unable to estimate. The data collected by the Department indicate that this hauling is done at an average cost of not less

than 23 cents per ton per mile, and that the average haul is about nine miles, which goes to show that the transportation over the public roads to the railroad represents an annual cost of over half a million dollars. Hauling in France is done in many cases at as low a cost as 7 cents per ton per mile, and the average there is probably not more than half of the average for the United States. The selling price of farm products is largely determined by factors beyond the control of the farmer. His prosperity must be measured by the margin of profit above the cost of production and of transportation; and it is only when the great agricultural population awakens to the realization that the road problem is a farm problem that we can look for substantial progress in this important branch of transportation.

Effect on Education.

The relation of the public roads to education is one which has largely been overlooked. It is a more or less well-known fact that we have in all of our states a number of illiterates. While there are a number of contributory causes to illiteracy, it is significant to note that in four states where the average percentage of improved roads is 30.55 the percentage of white illiterates is only 0.34 of 1 per cent of the total population, and in four states in which only 1.51 of the road mileage is improved the per cent of white illiterates is 4.76. It is probable that bad roads are partly a cause and partly an effect of ignorance, but it certainly appears that the two are closely related."

The problem is more difficult in Montana than in most other states. Some of the counties are as large as several states together and there is perhaps not one not large enough to contain some one of the states. All are sparsely settled in the farming regions. The burden of road building falls on the few tax payers who have liberally paid for the construction of roads and bridges; but new roads and bridges are made necessary every season by the extension of the farming settlements. The limits of taxation and the utmost efforts of those charged with the expenditure of money raised by taxation for road purposes will not provide road facilities as fast as the needs of the developing country require. For this reason the construction of needed roads in one neighborhood is postponed until needed roads in another neighborhood are built. Only the work of the most urgent necessity can, as a rule, be undertaken in the sparsely settled sections. Generations hence will be busy constructing roads, which if now built would hasten the settlement and development of the country.

Montana is a mountainous state with many valleys in which the population clusters and which are divided from other similar valleys by long stretches of unoccupied lands, hills and mountains. Such tracts of land may contain fertile farming areas, mineral treasures, be rich in timber, be the natural site for a highway connecting one county with another, but owing to the lack of means in the counties in which they are situated may remain indefinitely in the present isolation. The construction of roads in such places will not be undertaken in the present generation under the present system of road building. There is no money to pay for them.

It is on roads of this class, roads which cannot be built by paid labor, that convicts can best be employed in road building. They will not compete with free labor because the work will not be done at all unless they do it; they will be doing a useful work for the public good and at the same time benefitting themselves physically and morally and qualifying themselves to be better citizens upon their release than they would be if confined in prison.

Colorado has undertaken the building by convict labor of a state scenic highway. Montana can profitably follow that example. For years Colorado has reaped golden returns from the tourists who are attracted to the state by the salubrity of the climate and the beauty of the scenery. Not only do these visitors spend large sums on their outings but many have become interested in developing mines and other industries. Some have become permanent settlers and all have done a share in spreading knowledge of Colorado's resources. This scenic highway will attract many others. It will be a favored route for automobiles and for the rich and enterprising men who travel in them from other states.

Montana is not inferior to Colorado in healthfulness of climate or in grandeur and beauty of scenery. As a place of resort for the tourist, the fisherman, the hunter, the artist, the man who is seeking an outing for rest and recreation it is surpassed by no state in the Union. Montana would gain in many ways if tourists were attracted to it in large numbers. Good roads would be an inducement for them to come. A road fit for automobiles through the mountain region and along our beautiful rivers would be a lure they could not resist. Of importance primarily as a means of communication and traffic between different portions of the state, its secondary importance as a scenic highway for tourists would be of hardly less benefit to Montana.

ACCIDENTS.



The following tables of accidents have been compiled from reports of the Inspector of Mines, Coal Mine Inspector, Interstate Commerce Commission and the Montana Railway Commission. There being no law on the statutes requiring reports of accidents except as above no data were gathered. I would suggest, however, that a law be enacted requiring data to be furnished to this bureau on all accidents happening within the state other than those already covered by law.

Accidents in Copper Mining.

Copper mining gives employment to about 26,000 wage-earners, chiefly in the State of Montana, the Lake Superior region, and in Arizona. The most trustworthy data regarding the accident liability in copper mines are for Houghton county, Michigan, for the ten years ending with 1903. The data are limited to fatal accidents, apparently no returns being required for non-fatal injuries. The recorded fatal accident rate was 2.80 per 1,000 for the ten-year period, having been as high as 6.35 per 1,000 in 1895, and as low as 2.07 per 1,000 in 1899. The details of fatal accident frequency in the copper mines of Houghton county, Michigan, are set forth in the table below:

NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS AND RATE PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES IN COPPER MINES OF HOUGHTON COUNTY, MICHIGAN, BY YEARS, 1894 TO 1903.

(Figures for 1894 to 1902 from Twenty-first Annual Report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor, p. 119; Figures for 1903 From the Engineering and Mining Journal.)

YEAR.	Number of Employees.	Fatal Accidents.	
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Employees.
1894	7,348	22	2.99
1895	7,249	46	6.35
1896	8,170	19	2.33
1897	8,726	26	2.98
1898	10,469	23	2.20
1899	13,051	27	2.07
1900	13,971	36	2.58
1901	13,498	33	2.44
1902	14,130	44	3.11
1903	13,629	33	2.42
Total, 5 years, 1894 to 1898	41,926	136	3.24
Total, 5 years, 1899 to 1903	68,279	173	2.53
Total, 10 years, 1894 to 1903	110,241	309	2.80

Since copper mining in Montana constitutes the predominating branch of the mining industry in that state, the accident returns for metal mines generally are fairly representative of the copper mining industry, and they may be briefly referred to in connection with the present discussion. During the ten years ending with 1906 the fatal accident rate in Montana metal mines was 3.48 per 1,000, having been as high as 5.20 in 1897 and as low as

2.75 in 1903. The non-fatal accident liability was 2.91 per 1,000 during the ten-year period, having been as high as 3.80 in 1904 and as low as 1.79 in 1899. It is apparent, however, from the returns that the more serious accidents only are required to be reported. The details of accident frequency in metal mining in Montana are given in the table below:



Students of the School of Mines at Work,

NUMBER OF FATAL AND NONFATAL ACCIDENTS AND RATE PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES IN METAL MINES IN MONTANA, BY YEARS, 1897 TO 1910.

(Compiled From the Annual Reports of the Inspector of Mines in Montana.)

YEAR.	Number of Employees.	Fatal Accidents.		Nonfatal Accidents.	
		Number	Rate Per 1,000 Employees.	Number	Rate Per 1,000 Employees.
1897	9,825	52	5.29	29	2.95
1898	11,096	48	4.33	29	2.61
1899	12,316	49	3.98	22	1.79
1900	13,996	47	3.36	35	2.50
1901	12,078	35	2.90	33	2.73
1902	13,748	47	3.41	45	3.26
1903	14,175	39	2.75	50	3.53
1904	14,480	41	2.83	55	3.80
1905	14,680	52	3.27	41	2.79
1906	15,000	52	3.47	43	2.87
1907	15,500	42	2.70	21	1.35
1908	14,500	21	1.32	17	1.17
1909	14,500	49	3.30	31	2.13
1910	14,000	51	3.60	30	2.00
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Total, 5 years, 1897 to 1901	59,311	231	3.89	148	2.50
Total, 5 years, 1902 to 1906	72,119	227	3.15	234	3.24
Total, 4 years, 1907 to 1910	58,500	163	2.78	99	1.70
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Total, 14 years 1897 to 1910	189,930	621	3.26	481	2.53

NUMBER OF FATAL AND NON FATAL ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES IN MONTANA.
Accidents in the Year 1909.

Falling roof injured	14	Killed	7
Falling coal and timber, injured	6	"	2
Moving cars and cable injured	18	"	2
Gas explosion, injured	2	"	0
Explosives, injured	2	"	1
Dirt dump, surface injured	1	"	0
Machinery, injured	1	"	0
Total injured	44	Total killed	12

Accidents in the Year 1910.

Falling roof, injured	9	Killed	6
Falling coal and timber, injured	13	"	1
Moving cars and cables, injured	14	"	3
Gas Explosion, injured	0	"	0
Explosives, injured	7	"	0
Electric shock, injured	1	"	0
Cage striking bottom too hard, injured..	1	"	0
Runaway on slope, injured	0	"	2
Machinery, injured	1	"	0
R. R. Cars, injured	1	"	0
Wagon reach breaking, injured	1	"	0
Foot adz, injured	1	"	0
Other causes, injured	2	"	0
Total causes injured	51	Total killed	12

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30,
1908

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers:		
In train accidents	165	7,430
Other causes	241	5,215
Total	406	12,645
Employees:		
In train accidents	642	6,818
In coupling accidents	239	3,121
Over head obstructions, etc.	110	1,353
Falling from cars, etc.	668	11,735
Other causes	1,699	33,317
Total	3,358	56,344
Total passengers and employees	3,764	68,989

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN MONTANA.

The following recapitulation of accidents taken from reports of the Montana Railroad Commission, covers the period between March, 1907 and July 1, 1908.

NAME OF RAILWAY.	EMPLOYEES.		OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Northern Pacific Railway	35	202	46	143
Great Northern Railway	16	549	17	79
Montana Railroad	1	9	2	...
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway	1	2	1	...
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	2	4	...	...
Oregon Short Line .....	...	1	2	1
Butte, Anaconda & Pacific	1	16	5	2
Yellowstone Park	1	1	...	1
Total	57	784	73	226

Total killed on all Railroads in Montana..... 130
 Total injured on all Railroads in Montana 1,010
 Percentage killed in Montana compared with total number in U. S.35
 Percentage injured in Montana compared with total number in U. S.0146

Of those listed as injured, it is safe to say that fully fifty per cent are accidents of a very slight nature, "cinder in eye," "sprains," "abrasions," etc.

The reports show that for the entire period of sixteen months covered by the above figures, but two passengers were killed by Railroads in Montana; certainly a wonderful record.

The following recapitulation of accidents taken from reports of the Montana Railroad Commission, covers the period between July 1, 1908, and Nov. 30, 1909.

During the year the Commission has received notice of, and investigated either by correspondence or direct investigation on the ground at the scene of the accident, depending upon circumstances, the following number of casualties involving loss of life or personal injury to the extent that the services of a physician were required, in accordance with Section 16 A, Chapter 37, Laws of 1907:

NAME OF RAILWAY.	EMPLOYEES.		OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Northern Pacific Railway	23	181	57	78
Great Northern Railway	30	465	17	69
Montana Railroad .....	...	12	1	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway	1	11	2	2
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway	2	23	2	8
Oregon Short Line .....	...	...	2	1
Butte, Anaconda & Pacific .....	...	15	...	5
Yellowstone Park .....	...	2	...	...
Total	56	709	81	159

Total killed on all railroads in Montana 137
 Total injured on all railroads in Montana 865

The following recapitulation of accidents taken from reports of the Montana Railroad Commission, covers the period between Nov. 30, 1909, and Nov. 30, 1910:

NAME OF RAILWAY.	EMPLOYEES.		OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Northern Pacific Railway	25	196	31	61
Great Northern Railway	28	269	16	59
Montana Western Railroad .....	...	...	...	...
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway	2	9	2	3
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway ..	10	41	2	7
Oregon Short Line	1	1	...	...
Butte Anaconda & Pacific	1	17	...	2
Montana, Wyoming & Southern Railway .....	...	1	...	...
Gumore & Pittsburg .....	...	...	...	...
Total	67	534	51	132

Total killed on all Railroads in Montana	118
Total injured on all Railroads in Montana	666
Total killed on all Railroads in Montana between July 1, 1908 and November 30, 1910	255
Total injured on all Railroads in Montana between July 1, 1908 and November 30, 1910	1,534

Accidents reported to Railroad Commission for the period July 1, 1908 to November 30, 1910 are only those resulting from the movement of trains or engines and requiring the services of a physician.

Accidents in the Lumber Industry.

(Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, No. 78, pages 429, 430.)

The lumber industry in all its branches gives employment to a very large number of persons exposed to a very considerable risk of both fatal and non-fatal accidents. The principal risk to fatal accidents is in connection with logging and lumbering. For most of the lumbering states no statistical information is available to determine the incidence of accident frequency in the different employments. The most useful data are for the lumber industry in the State of Washington. According to the bureau of labor statistics for that state for the year ending August 1, 1906, among 9,447 men employed there were 1,022 slight accidents, 64 serious accidents, and 15 fatal accidents (b). In proportion to the number employed the slight accident risk was 108.18 per 1,000, the serious accident risk 6.77 per 1,000, and the fatal accident risk 1.59 per 1,000. The returns for 1906 indicated a slightly less accident liability than during 1905. According to the Second Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Oregon, there were, from January 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906, in that state 151 accidents reported in sawmills, of which 38, or 25.2 per cent, were fatal; 53, or 35.1 per cent, serious; 35, or 23.2 per cent, severe, and 25, or 16.5 per cent, slight. In logging operations 28 accidents were reported for the same period, of which 15, or 53.6 per cent, were fatal; 11, or 39.3 per cent, serious, and 2, or 7.1 per cent, severe. In the lumber, sawmill and planing mill industries in the State of New York, during the five years ending with 1905, there occurred 795 accidents, of which 30, or 3.8 per cent, were fatal. Of the total number of accidents, 57.3 per cent caused temporary disablement and 38.6 per cent permanent disablement.

Accidents in Sawmills.

While the risk of fatal accidents in sawmills and planing mills is comparatively low, the risk of serious and minor injuries is a very considerable one. The comparatively low ratio of fatal accident liability is more clearly set forth by the official mortality statistics of England and Wales for the three years ending with 1902, which show that out of 1,143 deaths from all causes among sawyers, only 64, or 5.6 per cent, were from accidents. There are no corresponding statistics for the lumber industry as a whole for the United States. The subject of saw accidents has been considered in some detail by Mr. John Calder in a work on "The Prevention of Factory Accidents," in which he states that circular saws annually claim a large number of fingers and portions of hands, as well as some lives, emphasizing the necessity of safeguarding machinery. During 1898, he states, there were recorded in Great Britain under the factory inspection laws, 1,144 accidents in connection with circular saws, of which only 5 were fatal. The necessary protective devices are very well illustrated in the treatise referred to, and with reference to American conditions the subject has received some recent consideration in the exhibits of the Museum of Safety Devices of the American Institute of Social Service.

JAIL INCARCERATIONS.

Statement of Persons Incarcerated in County Jails During 1908, As Reported By Sheriffs.

Counties.	White.			Colored		Indians Including Half Breeds			Chinese and Japanese			Total Confined During Year	Days Confined.		Offenses Charged		Witnesses Held	Insane Temporarily in Charge of Sheriff	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Total Number of Days All Were Confined	Average Number of Days Each Was Confined	Misdemeanors			Felonies
Beaverhead	66		66										66	1,170	17.7	38	26		2
*Broadwater																			
Carbon	70	2	72	1		1				2		2	75	2,077	27.7	47	21		7
Cascade	233	1	234	2	1	3	1			1	1	1	235	9,622	40.3	175	51		13
Chouteau	202	2	204	6	1	7	8	1		9			220	7,424	33.7	179	31	4	6
Custer	132	1	133										133	2,451	18.4	105	26	1	1
Dawson	42		42	1		1				2		2	45	2,451	54.5	28	10		7
Deer Lodge	170	14	184	13	2	15				1	1	1	200	4,421	22.	174	4	2	20
*Fergus																			
Flathead	173	8	181	1		1	2			2			184	3,492	19.	192	70	2	20
Gallatin	235	5	240	5		5							245	3,717	15.2	185	52	4	4
Granite	29		29	1		1				1	1	1	31	665	21.5	12	12		7
Jefferson	70	3	73	1		1	1						75	2,143	28.6	59	10	1	5
Lewis and Clark	422	19	441	37	24	61	3			3	1	1	506	10,837	21.4	349	119	10	28
Madison	22	1	23										23	154	6.7	6	16		1
Meagher	57		57	7	2	9	1			1	1	1	68	3,340	49.1	38	18	4	8
Missoula	2,161	72	2,233										2,233	15,728	7.0	2,080	94	7	52
Park	264	11	275	13	1	14				3			289	3,224	11.2	132	123	12	22
Powell	420	1	421				3						424	4,042	9.5	73	7	1	4
Ravalli	92		93										93	1,302	14.0	75	12		6
Rosebud	49	7	56	2	1	3							59	1,740	29.5	41	8	4	6
Sanders	84	3	87				2	3		3	2	2	94	2,409	2.65	76	1	3	
Silver Bow	938	70	1,008	175	31	206							1,214	25,236	20.8	958	115	49	92
Sweet Grass	51		51										51	1,256	24.6	28	17	5	1
Teton	64	1	65							8	1	1	74	1,877	25.5	55	16		3
Valley	126	1	127	2		2	15			15			144	6,994	48.6	96	38		10
Yellowstone	89		89	6		6	1	1		2	2	2	99	3,244	32.8	28	41	1	29
Total	6,261	223	6,484	275	63	338	46	2		48	14	14	6,884	121,016	624.9	5,229	952	110	354

*No Report.

Note: City prisoners confined in county jails in Beaverhead, Carbon, Chouteau, Gallatin, Missoula, Park, Rosebud, Sanders, Sweet Grass, Teton and Valley County.

JAIL INCARCERATIONS.

Statement of Persons Incarcerated in County Jails During 1909, As Reported By Sheriffs.

Counties.	White.			Colored			Indians Including Half Breeds		Chinese and Japanese			Total Confined During Year	Days Confined.		Offenses Charged	Witnesses Held	Insane Temporarily in Charge of Sheriff	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Total Number of Days All Were Confined	Average Number of Days Each Was Confined				
Beaverhead	253	2	255	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	261	4,245	16.3	182	76	3
Broadwater	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	186	12.3	..	15	..
Carbon	66	2	68	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	69	2,638	38.2	38	24	6
Cascade	231	11	242	5	3	8	6	1	..	..	..	257	8,034	31.4	184	50	15
Chouteau	162	4	166	12	2	14	13	1	2	..	2	196	7,547	38.5	138	42	13	
Custer	93	11	104	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	107	2,819	26.4	86	13	8
Dawson	76	1	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	2,776	36.0	67	2	6
*Deer Lodge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Fergus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flathead	155	10	165	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	171	4,622	27.0	113	31	24
Gallatin	286	10	296	4	2	6	..	..	1	..	1	303	3,907	12.6	239	53	7
Granite	29	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	828	27.6	10	13	7
Jefferson	132	2	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	1,718	12.8	124	5	5
Lewis and Clark	411	31	442	35	26	61	7	..	4	..	4	514	8,676	17.0	304	166	26	
Madison	40	1	41	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	42	1,094	26.0	25	13	3
Meagher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missoula	2,152	151	2,303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,302	14,300	6.2	2,199	35	31
Park	647	33	680	8	4	12	5	..	..	..	..	706	6,208	8.8	511	172	11
Powell	512	2	514	4	..	4	3	..	6	..	6	527	3,793	7.2	514	9	3	
Ravalli	113	4	117	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	119	1,135	9.5	99	12	7
Rosebud	50	2	52	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	55	2,305	41.9	42	9	4
Sanders	79	4	83	2	1	3	1	..	5	..	5	92	1,888	20.5	69	5	3	
Silver Bow	1,391	168	1,559	156	84	240	1	..	8	..	8	1,808	63,250	25.0	1,348	339	73	
Sweet Grass	27	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	762	26.4	15	7	2
Teton	74	1	75	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	81	3,621	44.7	49	29	3
Valley	269	1	270	3	..	3	17	..	..	..	..	290	4,146	14.3	257	27	6
Yellowstone	89	..	89	6	..	6	1	..	2	..	2	99	3,244	32.8	28	41	29	
Lincoln	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	420	16.2	7	19	1
Total	7,378	454	5,488	248	23	271	66	3	39	..	39	8,310	154,192	575.6	6,651	1,207	181	272

*No Report.

Note: City prisoners confined in county jails in Beaverhead, Carbon, Chouteau, Gallatin, Lincoln, Missoula, Park, Powell, Rosebud, Sanders, Sweet Grass, Teton, and Valley Counties.

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS—1908.

Statement Showing By Counties the Offenses For Which Prisoners Were Committed to the Montana State Prison During 1908.

OFFENSES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.	Beaverhead	Broadwater	Carbon	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Flathead	Gallatin	Granite	Jefferson	Tracing No.
Assault .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	1.
Attempted Rape .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3.
Bribery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3.
Burglary	3	1	..	3	4	2	3	..	5	11	14	1	4.
Crime against nature .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.
Escape from State Prison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.
Forgery	1	..	1	2	2	3	2	..	3	2	3	..	7.
Felony .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.
Grand Larceny	4	..	3	1	3	7	3	1	2	4	6	1	9.
Importing women for immoral purposes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.
Incest .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.
Manslaughter .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	12.
Mayhem .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.
Murder .....	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	3	14.
Obtaining money under false pretenses .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.
Passing a Fictitious Check .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.
Passing Counterfeit Notes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17.
Perjury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.
Rape .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	19.
Robbery	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20.
Total committed during 1908	9	2	8	8	14	15	13	1	13	26	25	2	5 21.
Total confined December 31, 1907	13	1	9	12	21	17	14	9	12	25	24	13	5 22.
Grand Total	22	3	17	20	35	32	27	10	25	51	49	15	10 23.
Discharged by expiration of sentence	4	1	3	8	6	2	6	1	6	19	13	..	1 24.
Discharged by Parole	1	1	1	1	3	..	1	..	3	..	3	1	2 25.
Discharged by Pardon	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	26.
Discharged by order of Court .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.
Discharged by Insane .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.
Discharged by death .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.
Escaped .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.
Hung .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.
Total discharged during 1908	6	2	4	10	10	3	7	2	9	19	16	1	3 32.
Total in confinement Dec. 31, 1908	16	1	13	10	25	29	20	8	16	32	33	14	7 33

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS—1908.

(Continued.)

Tracing No.	Lewis & Clark	Madison	Meagher	Missoula	Park	Powell	Ravalli	Rosebud	Sanders	Silver Bow	Sweet Grass	Teton	Valley	Yellowstone	United States Court	Total	Percentage of com- mitments during 1908 classified by crimes
1.	2		2	9	3	2	1		2	3			2	2		36	10.56
2.																1	.29
3.																1	.29
4.	5	1	1	8	5		1		1	12	2			11		9	27.56
5.										1						3	.88
6.										1						2	.59
7.	3		1	8	5	2	2			2	2		1	2		47	13.78
8.										1						3	.88
9.	1	6		11	5	1	1	2	1	3	4		7	9		86	25.22
10.															2	2	.59
11.																1	.29
12.			1							2			7	1		15	4.40
13.																1	.29
14.	1			1			1						2	1		15	4.40
15.												1		1		1	.29
16.														1		2	.59
17.																1	.29
18.			1		1									1		3	.89
19.	1													1		6	1.76
20.				7		3		2		2		1		1		21	6.16
21.	13	7	6	44	19	10	6	4	4	26	8	2	19	30	2	341	
22.	43	15	2	21	26	7	7	6	8	73	13	7	10	34	11	458	106.09
23.	56	22	8	65	45	17	13	10	12	99	21	9	29	64	13	799	
24.	13	3	2	18	10	1	2		4	14	2	4	5	16	3	167	
25.	1	1		1		1	1	1		1	2	1	1	1		29	
26.					1											5	
27.																	
28.																1	
29.										1					1	2	
30.							1									1	
31.										1						1	
32.	14	4	2	19	11	2	4	1	4	17	4	5	6	17	4	206	
33.	42	18	6	46	34	15	9	9	8	82	17	4	23	47	9	593	

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS—1909.

Statement Showing By Counties the Offenses For Which Prisoners Were Committed to the Montana State Prison During 1909.

OFFENSES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.	Beaverhead.	Broadwater.	Carbon.	Cascade.	Chouteau.	Custer.	Dawson.	Deer Lodge.	Fergus.	Flathead.	Gallatin.	Granite.	Jefferson.	Tracing No.
Abduction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.
Arson .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2.
Assault	1	1	1	2	4	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	3.
Bigamy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.
Burglary	7	5	2	10	5	2	2	3	5	3	8	1	..	5.
Escaping from State Prison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.
Forgery	2	..	1	12	3	4	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	7.
Grand Larceny	3	..	1	9	5	1	5	1	7	1	5	3	1	8.
Incest .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9.
Injuring Public Jail .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.
Manslaughter .....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11.
Murder	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	12.
Passing Fictitious Checks .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.
Rape	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	14.
Receiving Stolen Property .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.
Robbery .....	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16.
Sodomy .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.
Unlawful Interference with Railroad Property .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.
Total committed during 1909.....	16	6	12	43	18	11	11	5	19	6	19	4	6	19.
Total in confinement Dec. 31, 1908.....	16	1	13	10	25	29	20	8	16	32	33	14	7	20.
Grand Total	32	7	25	53	43	40	31	13	35	38	52	18	13	21.
Discharged by Expiration	10	..	4	13	13	4	5	6	5	19	15	2	2	22.
Discharged by Parole	2	..	3	..	1	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	23.
Discharged by Pardon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	24.
Discharged by Order of Court .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.
Discharged by Commutation of Sentence.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.
Executed .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.
Died .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28.
Escaped .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.
Total discharged, executed, died and escaped	12	..	4	16	14	5	6	7	9	20	18	2	3	30.
Total in confinement Dec. 31, 1909.....	20	7	21	37	29	35	25	6	26	18	34	16	10	31.

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS—1909.

(Continued.)

Percentage of com- mitments during 1909 classified by crime.....	Total.....	U. S. Court.....	Yellowstone.....	Valley.....	Teton.....	Sweet Grass.....	Silver Bow.....	Sanders.....	Rosebud.....	Ravalli.....	Powell.....	Park.....	Missoula.....	Meagher.....	Madison.....	Lincoln.....	Lewis & Clark.....	Tracing No.
1.	1						1											1.
2.	2																	2.
3.	34		4				6	3					4				1	3.
4.	1							1										4.
5.	100		7		1	2	15	3	1	1	2	3	7	2		1	2	5.
6.	1									1								6.
7.	50		9	1	1		3		1		1	1	1	1			4	7.
8.	103		12	7	3	1	6	1		2	3	12	5	2	3	3	1	8.
9.	1																	9.
10.	4																	10.
11.	11		1	1	1		1	1				1	1					11.
12.	16		1				4				1		1		1			12.
13.	4		4															13.
14.	7			1				1					1					14.
15.	1																	15.
16.	32		6		1		3			1	1		5			4		16.
17.	3		2															17.
18.	4																	18.
19.	375	....	48	10	7	3	39	10	2	4	8	17	25	5	5	4	12	19.
20.	593	9	47	23	4	17	82	8	9	9	15	34	46	6	18	42	42	20.
21.	968	9	95	33	11	20	121	18	11	13	23	51	71	11	23	4	54	21.
22.	242	3	24	13	2	7	22	....	7	5	5	12	28	2	1	13	....	22.
23.	40		1	1		3	7	2	2			1	7	2	2			23.
24.	3						1											24.
25.	1		1															25.
26.	1																	26.
27.	1						1											27.
28.	1																	28.
29.	1											1						29.
30.	290	3	26	14	2	10	30	1	9	5	5	1	35	4	3	13	....	30.
31.	678	6	69	19	9	10	91	17	2	8	18	37	36	7	2	4	41	31.

100.00

NATURALIZATION—1908.

Naturalization Papers Issued During the year 1908, as Reported by the Clerks of the District Courts.

Counties.	Austria.....	Belgium.....	Canada.....	Denmark.....	England.....	Finland.....	France.....	Germany.....	Greece.....	Holland.....	Ireland.....	Italy.....	Norway.....	Russia.....	Scotland.....	Sweden.....	Wales.....	All Others.....	Total.....
Beaverhead				3	1											12			6
Broadwater																			2
Carbon	10		9		4	2					3	3		4	1		2		39
Cascade	13				1	8					12	12		12	11	2			66
Clauteau			8	2	4				6		4			5		3	1		35
Custer				12				1			12			1					7
Dawson				3	1			1						7		1	4		17
Deer Lodge	1	1		4				1			6	5			3				21
Fergus	1		8	1	3			12		4	1	2	12	12	12	1		4	31
Flathead		1	8	12				7		1	1	2	9	1		12	4		40
Gallatin				1				1		12						12		3	9
Granite			3																3
Jefferson											1				1				2
Lewis and Clark.....	7	1	1	1	2		3	1			2		2	1		5			26
Lincoln																			3
Madison				1	1			1											6
Meagher														3	3		1		9
Missoula	1		7			1		1			1					9		1	24
Park	3		2	1	3			5			1	2		3			2		22
Powell			1	1				4								1			7
Ravalli			2								1			1			1		7
Rosebud					1					1		1		2		1			9
Sanders			3			1								1			3		7
Silver Bow	4	1	14		17	8		3	1		21	1		5		2	5	1	88
Sweet Grass											1			2		1			11
Teton			12	1	3		3	12		3				12		2			19
Valley	1		7		1			12			2			1		3		1	21
Yellowstone			2	1	1			3				2				1	1		11
Total	14	4	86	20	45	27	6	50	1	7	52	19	65	10	30	54	4	19	540

NATURALIZATION—1909.

Naturalization Papers Issued During the Year 1909, as Reported by the Clerks of the District Court.

Counties.	Austria.	Canada.	Denmark.	England.	Finland.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Ireland.	Italy.	Norway.	Russia.	Scotland.	Sweden.	Wales.	Ar. Others.	Total.
Beaverhead			5													1	6
Broadwater			1														1
Carbon		2		1	6												20
Cascade		2	1	3			1					3	2	6	1	1	25
Chouteau		1	3	1		1	3		1	2		2	3	2		1	20
Custer			1	1				1				4	2	1		2	10
Dawson			4	3		1	3				6	2				1	24
Deer Lodge			1		1					6						2	17
Fergus		2	3		1		2				10		1	1		3	23
Flathead				2	6	1	3			1	2	1		6		1	24
Gallatin		1	2													2	5
Granite							1										1
Jefferson			1		1		1				1					1	4
Lewis and Clark		6		2		1						1				2	16
Lincoln		1	1				2										5
Madison		1	2														3
Meagher											1		1				2
Missoula		2	3	1	2		2		2		2			8		1	23
Park		4		1			2				2		1	3			13
Powell			1				1										2
Ravalli			2	1	1									1			5
Rosebud				1	1					1	5		1				9
Sanders			4		1						1			1			8
Silver Bow		5	11	1	12	3			7	4	3		1	5	1	3	58
Sweet Grass				1			1				5						7
Teton				1		1		2			1	1	2	1		1	10
Valley			3								1	1					5
Yellowstone		1	3				2	1		1	2			1			11
Total	28	49	20	33	16	5	26	4	16	9	57	11	15	45	2	22	357

INSANE ASYLUM STATISTICS—1908.
Statement of Commitments to the State Insane Asylum at Warm Springs During the Year 1908.

COUNTIES.	Primary Mental Deterioration...	Mania.....	Melancholia.....	Chronic Delusional Dementia.....	Secondary Dementia.....	Primary Confusional Insanity.....	Chronic Confusional Insanity.....	Primary Delusional Insanity.....	Secondary Delusional Insanity.....	Chronic Delusional Dementia.....	Paranoia.....	Epileptic.....	Stuporous Insanity.....	Alcoholic Insanity.....	Tracing No.
Beaverhead															1.
Broadwater															2.
Carbon								12	1		1				3.
Cascade		1						3	3					1	4.
Chouteau	1							12		1					5.
Custer	1		1												6.
Dawson															7.
Deer Lodge		4	1					12	12	2	1			2	8.
Fergus											1				9.
Flathead		1	1					8		2					10.
Gallatin	1		2							1					11.
Granite	1	1							1						12.
Jefferson			2					1				4	1		13.
Lewis and Clark			2					3		3		1	1		14.
Lincoln															15.
Madison								1							16.
Meagher								3							17.
Missoula	1	1	3	1				5	3	1	1	1	2		18.
Park								12		1	1	2			19.
Powell										1	1				20.
Raavalli								4							21.
Rosebud			1					12	1						22.
Sanders															23.
Silver Bow	2		5	1				9	1	1	4		3		24.
Sweet Grass															25.
Teton								1							26.
Valley			1					1							27.
Yellowstone	1		1					6		2	1	1	1		28.
State Penitentiary									1						29.
Total Committed During 1908	6	8	21	1	1			58	15	17	7	9	12		30.
Total in Asylum Dec. 31 1907	19	25	114	5	8	6	11	137	46	101	15	21	9	10	31.
Grand Total Confined	25	33	135	6	9	6	11	195	61	118	22	30	9	22	32.
Number Discharged, 1908	2	5	5	2	2			28	12			7	12		33.
Number Escaped, 1908			2					15	1	4	4		1	3	34.
Number Died, 1908		7	4	3	4			3	10	1	3	1	5	2	35.
Total Discharged, Etc.	2	12	11	5	6			3	53	14	7	5	12	1	36.
Total Patients, Dec. 31, 1908	23	21	124	1	3	6	8	142	47	111	17	18	8	5	37.

INSANE ASYLUM STATISTICS—1908.
(Continued.)

Total in Asylum Dec. 31, 1908.	143
Total Discharged, Died, and Escaped	16
Number Escaped	49
Number Died	23
Number Discharged, Improved	10
Number Discharged, Recovered	10
Percentage of Commitments From Each County	18
Total Committed During Year 1908	270
Under Observation	30
Morphine Intoxication	7
Dementia Precox	23
Acute Mania	81
Idiocy	1
Imbecility	1
Senile Dementia	1
Hysterie Insanity	1
Parotic Dementia	1
Syphilitic Dementia	1
Tracing No.	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
	10
	11
	12
	13
	14
	15
	16
	17
	18
	19
	20
	21
	22
	23
	24
	25
	26
	27
	28
	29
30.	30
31.	38
32.	68
33.	4
34.	1
35.	4
36.	5
37.	3

INSANE ASYLUM—1909.

Statement of Commitments to the State Insane Asylum at Warm Springs During the Year 1909.

COUNTIES.	Primary Mental Deterioration.....	Mania.....	Melancholia.....	Primary Dementia.....	Secondary Dementia.....	Primary Confusional Insanity.....	Chronic Confusional Insanity.....	Primary Delusional Insanity.....	Secondary Delusional Insanity.....	Chronic Delusional Insanity.....	Paranoia.....	Epileptic.....	Traumatic Dementia.....	Stuporous Insanity.....	Alcoholic Insanity.....	Parietic Dementia.....	Tracing No.
Beaverhead	1							1								1	1.
Broadwater	1																2.
Carbon										1	1						3.
Cascade									1	1						1	4.
Chouteau	1			1				1		1							5.
Custer			2														6.
Dawson	1							1			2						7.
Deer Lodge				1								1				2	8.
Fergus	1							1	1	1						2	9.
Flathead	1		1					1		1						1	10.
Gallatin			1					1									11.
Granite			1								1					1	12.
Jefferson								1	1	1		1				1	13.
Lewis and Clark			3					4	1		1	2					14.
Lincoln																	15.
Madison								2			1			1			16.
Meagher								1									17.
Missoula	1	1						3		1			1			2	18.
Park								2								1	19.
Powell			1													1	20.
Ravalli			1					1		3	1					1	21.
Rosebud																	22.
Sanders	1																23.
Silver Bow	3	2	5		3			7		2	2	2			4	2	24.
Sweet Grass									1								25.
Teton					1			1	1								26.
Valley								2								3	27.
Yellowstone			1					2								1	28.
State Penitentiary																	29.
Total Committed During 1909	9	16	2	6				32	5	10	10	7	1		16	11	30.
Total in Asylum Dec. 31, 1908	23	21	124	1	3	6	8	142	47	111	17	18		8	5		31.
Grand Total Confined	23	30	140	3	9	6	8	174	52	121	27	25	1	8	21	11	32.
Number Discharged	1	8	19		1			18	5	6	5	3			12	1	33.
Number Escaped	1	1	3			6			4	3	1	1			2		34.
Number Died	1	1	4	2	1		2	6	1	1	2	2		1		3	35.
Total Discharged, Escaped and Died, 1909..	3	10	26		2	6	2	24	10	10	8	6		1	14	4	36.

INSANE ASYLUM—1909.

(Continued.)

Tracing No.	Hysteria Insanity.....	Senile Dementia.....	Imbecility.....	Idiocy.....	Acute Mania.....	Dementia Precox	Morphone Intoxication.....	Inv. Melancholia.....	Maniac Depressive Insanity	Exhaustive Insanity	Total Committed, 1909	Number Discharged, Recovered .	Number Discharged, Improved .	Number Died	Number Escaped	Total Discharged, Etc.
1.								1	1		4	1				4
2.											2	2				2
3.											2	2				2
4.											11	1				10
5.											7	4				9
6.											4	1				1
7.											6	1				6
8.											13	2				14
9.											10	5				8
10.											6	2				5
11.											3	2				9
12.											7	4				4
13.											8	4				12
14.											17	4				20
15.											1	4				1
16.											4	4				1
17.											1	1				1
18.											17	5				16
19.											6	4				10
20.											3	3				1
21.											10	4				8
22.											1	1				1
23.											1	1				1
24.											43	10				32
25.											3	3				1
26.											3	1				1
27.											7	2				10
28.											11	4				10
29.											.....	.....				.....
30.	2	25	4	.....	11	2	2	4	23	4	211	59	56	57	24	196
31.	6	38	17	39	17	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32.	8	63	21	39	28	37	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33.	.....	7	1	.....	11	2	2	.....	10	3	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36.	.....	22	3	3	17	7	2	.....	11	3	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**Births and Death Reported by the State Board of Health for the Two Years Ending
June 30, 1910.**

Counties.	BIRTHS.						DEATHS.	
	Males, 1908-9.....	Males, 1909-10.....	Females, 1908-9.....	Females, 1909-10.....	Totals, 1908-9.....	Totals, 1909-10.....	Totals, 1908-9.....	Totals, 1909-10.....
Beauregard	48	52	51	61	99	113	52	70
Broadwater	33	30	21	26	54	56	31	34
Carbon	179	186	149	150	328	336	158	131
Cascade	306	358	289	307	595	665	340	304
Chouteau	76	82	81	76	157	158	100	85
Custer	63	81	80	97	143	178	60	93
Dawson	75	124	66	102	141	226	64	97
Deer Lodge	119	115	113	120	252	235	235	163
Fergus	106	132	106	147	212	279	88	82
Flathead	194	200	169	183	363	383	240	259
Gallatin	132	86	134	78	266	164	140	127
Granite	30	22	42	16	72	38	44	23
Jefferson	47	39	38	29	85	68	55	50
Lewis and Clark.....	161	171	164	157	325	328	271	248
Lincoln .....	...	31	...	23	...	54	...	39
Madison	47	84	76	56	123	140	89	72
Meagher	34	17	17	18	51	35	29	38
Missoula	171	205	155	219	326	424	367	263
Park	121	134	130	111	251	245	123	122
Powell	23	40	29	39	52	79	57	74
Ravalli	115	98	102	105	217	203	84	69
Rosebud	43	39	35	26	78	65	23	22
Sanders	28	21	25	25	53	46	39	26
Silver Bow	607	526	530	481	1,137	1,007	941	877
Sweet Grass	40	46	26	37	66	83	38	36
Teton	22	24	20	24	42	48	35	51
Valley	87	86	70	62	157	148	76	54
Yellowstone	191	254	197	236	396	490	212	226
Total births	3,106	3,283	2,915	3,011	6,021	6,294	3,991	3,635
Total deaths					3,991	3,635		
Excess of births over deaths.....					2,030	2,659		

Statement of the Business Transacted By the Butte Free Employment Office For the Year 1909.

Applications and Positions, Classified.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Applications for work—Male	311	340	250	150	268	292	320	292	367	219	211	237	3,257
Applications for work—Female	246	250	290	125	242	269	203	324	300	256	277	225	3,001
Applications for help—Male	114	110	140	110	102	112	270	272	285	215	148	197	2,075
Applications for help—Female	240	230	282	273	268	361	345	304	249	196	177	191	3,116
Positions filled—Male	113	108	120	98	84	112	215	184	263	205	148	196	1,846
Positions filled—Female	184	190	236	193	232	351	315	246	198	169	153	171	2,644
NATURE OF POSITIONS FILLED.													
Male.													
Miners Section-men and Laborers	95	70	85	71	63	48	54	98	212	151	107	154	1,208
Ranchhands and Milkers	3	12	10	10	15	10	110	34	12	19	15	7	257
Miscellaneous	15	26	25	17	6	56	51	52	39	35	16	35	383
Female.													
Chamber-maids, Domestic and Day-workers.	11	100	156	118	88	158	148	128	115	96	104	106	1,427
Hotel and Restaurant Help	58	70	53	66	104	163	136	95	71	70	40	54	985
Miscellaneous	16	20	22	9	40	30	31	23	12	3	15	11	232
Positions filled in city—Male	56	60	80	63	49	51	54	40	93	98	96	175	915
Positions filled in city—Female	1,1	180	211	174	178	320	238	198	162	140	140	147	2,259
Positions filled out of city—Male	57	48	40	35	35	61	161	144	170	117	25	22	942
Positions filled out of City—Female	13	10	25	19	54	31	77	48	36	29	19	24	385

Statement of the Business Transacted By the Butte Free Employment Office For the Year 1910.

Applications and Positions, Classified.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Applications for work—Male	248	251	207	376	343	248	271	987	387	290	360	350	4,308
Applications for work—Female	200	175	250	225	240	354	235	250	207	205	300	275	2,916
Applications for help—Male	82	57	106	137	143	136	202	995	196	117	76	72	2,916
Applications for help—Female	148	166	232	197	184	400	216	210	185	151	101	159	2,346
Positions filled—Male	82	57	101	131	139	133	196	991	165	107	74	72	2,248
Positions filled—Female	138	141	225	182	175	330	200	195	175	135	95	149	2,140
NATURE OF POSITIONS FILLED.													
Male.													
Miners, Section-men and Laborers	58	38	66	40	74	65	89	930	132	86	60	57	1,695
Ranchhands and Milkers	6	5	16	78	41	36	77	31	16	12	8	4	330
Miscellaneous	18	14	19	13	24	32	30	30	17	9	6	11	223
Females.													
Chamber-maids, Domestic and Day-workers.	91	...	15	100	95	176	105	103	94	85	59	98	1,119
Hotel and Restaurant Help	44	58	100	70	70	129	85	72	71	40	30	32	781
Miscellaneous	3	5	10	12	10	25	10	20	10	10	6	19	140
Positions filled in city—Male	57	38	60	47	66	62	72	87	75	59	52	52	727
Positions filled in city—Female	111	113	150	102	110	150	135	120	100	90	70	118	1,369
Positions filled out of city—Male	25	19	41	84	73	71	124	904	90	48	22	20	1,521
Positions filled out of City—Female	27	28	75	80	65	80	65	75	75	45	25	31	671

Statement of the Business Transacted By the Great Falls Free Employment Office For the Year 1909.

Applications and Positions Classified.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Applications for work—Male	67	34	29	27	27	43	43	39	42	72	82	27	516
Applications for work—Female	57	76	64	47	66	66	66	66	66	88	77	66	733
Applications for help—Male	14	7	15	7	9	7	8	5	11	23	18	9	135
Applications for help—Female	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	41
Positions filled—Male	4	4	6	3	5	6	7	4	9	14	7	5	72
Positions filled—Female	2	3	1	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	24
NATURE OF POSITIONS FILLED.													
Male.													
Miners, Section-men and Laborers	4	3	3	2	1	4	2	2	5	10	5	2	43
Ranchhands and Milkers	1	2	1	1	3	2	5	2	3	1	2	3	30
Miscellaneous	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	8
Females.													
Chamber-maids, Domestic and Day-workers	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	18
Hotel and Restaurant Help	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Positions filled in city—Male	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	11	4	3	38
Positions filled in city—Female	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	23
Positions filled out of city—Male	1	3	4	1	3	3	5	2	6	8	3	3	43
Positions filled out of City—Female	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

Statement of the Business Transacted By the Great Falls Free Employment Office For the Year 1910.

Applications and Positions, Classified.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Applications for work—Male	69	54	40	26	20	50	41	61	24	32	96	20	533
Applications for work—Female	11	12	3	4	6	1	2	6	6	10	7	4	72
Applications for help—Male	20	6	12	8	8	6	4	2	2	12	12	12	99
Applications for help—Female	7	4	4	4	2	4	2	3	1	12	1	1	44
Positions filled—Male	12	5	10	6	4	6	4	2	1	16	12	12	80
Positions filled—Female	7	4	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	38
NATURE OF POSITIONS FILLED.													
Male.													
Miners, Section-men and Laborers	6	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	16	4	1	34
Ranchhands and Milkers	4	1	2	5	1	6	1	1	1	1	6	2	28
Miscellaneous	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	17
Females.													
Chamber-maids, Domestic and Day-workers	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	18
Hotel and Restaurant Help	4	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	15
Miscellaneous	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Positions filled in city—Male	7	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	16	3	1	35
Positions filled in city—Female	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	6	1	1	18
Positions filled out of city—Male	5	4	9	5	3	6	4	1	1	10	1	1	46
Positions filled out of City—Female	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	20

STATEMENT OF MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AND DIVORCES GRANTED, AS REPORTED BY THE CLERKS OF THE DISTRICT COURTS AND FOR THE YEARS 1908 AND 1909.

	Marriage Licenses Issued.		Divorces Granted Upon Complaint.				Total Divorces Granted.		Percentage of Divorces Granted In Each County.		Percentage of Divorces Granted To Marriage Licenses Issued.	
	1908	1909	Of Wife.		Of Husband.		1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909
			1908	1909	1908	1909						
Beaverhead	52	74	8	6	2	2	10	8	1.84	1.30	19.20	10.81
Broadwater	124	132	1	1	1	...	2	1	.37	.17	7.14	8.33
Carbon	102	106	13	6	3	5	16	11	2.93	1.57	12.90	10.78
Cascade	237	235	11	15	5	1	16	16	2.93	2.60	6.75	5.42
Chouteau	78	113	4	7	3	4	7	11	2.28	1.57	8.97	14.10
Custer	116	113	14	17	3	5	17	22	3.12	3.32	14.65	19.47
Dawson	90	107										
Deer Lodge	94	110	8	5	2	3	10	8	1.84	1.30	10.63	7.27
Fergus	131	150	7	23	9	11	16	34	2.93	5.55	12.21	22.66
Flathead	171	232	28	40	11	9	39	49	7.15	8.00	22.80	21.12
Gallatin	155	232	16	22	4	3	20	25	3.67	4.08	12.90	17.35
Granite	15	11	...	...	1	1	1	1	.19	.17	6.67	9.09
Jefferson	20	24	5	2	1	...	6	2	1.08	.34	30.00	8.33
Lewis and Clark	285	245	50	52	18	19	68	71	12.46	11.61	23.85	28.98
Lincoln .....	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1.15	...	4.76
Madison	37	35	2	4	4	3	6	7	1.08	1.17	16.21	20.00
Meagher	24	11	1	3	1	...	2	3	.37	.50	8.33	27.27
Missoula	234	254	18	42	7	8	25	51	4.59	8.32	10.68	20.08
Park	134	143	28	10	10	22	38	32	6.97	5.20	28.35	22.38
Powell	29	35	7	4	2	1	9	5	1.66	.80	31.03	14.28
Ravalli	73	101	19	8	2	10	21	18	3.85	2.88	28.90	17.82
Rosebud	34	19	2	2	1	1	3	3	.55	.50	8.82	15.78
Sanders	29	8	5	4	1	1	6	5	1.08	.80	20.69	62.50
Silver Bow	698	798	116	126	47	48	163	174	29.85	28.43	23.35	22.08
Sweet Grass	22	27	1	5	1	...	3	5	.55	.80	13.63	18.51
Teton	34	46	2	...	2	...	4	...	.73	...	11.76	...
Valley	105	125	4	6	2	4	6	10	1.08	1.70	5.71	8.00
Yellowstone	226	284	21	28	11	11	32	39	5.85	6.37	14.16	13.73
The State	3,261	3,594	391	440	155	172	546	612	100.00	100.00	16.74	17.02
Percentage			71.61	71.89	28.39	28.11						

RATE OF TAXATION AND RECEIPTS OF THE COUNTIES OF MONTANA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1910.

Counties.	Rate of Taxation in Mills Except Specials.	Taxes.	Other Sources.	Total.
Beaverhead	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$ 162,952.36	\$ 45,620.54	\$ 208,572.90
Broadwater	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	72,774.18	20,643.52	93,417.70
Carbon	17	223,415.18	67,667.80	290,982.98
Cascade	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	561,810.78	116,544.74	678,355.52
Chouteau	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	333,797.51	74,990.52	408,788.03
Custer	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	354,796.90	124,557.47	479,354.37
Dawson	18	218,607.36	39,255.66	257,863.02
Deer Lodge	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	272,017.39	51,687.70	323,705.09
Fergus	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	390,869.49	114,579.48	505,448.97
Flathead	18 3-10	368,200.26	87,710.53	456,493.79
Gallatin	14	338,454.68	63,584.46	402,039.14
Granite	22	85,992.03	20,389.72	106,381.75
Jefferson	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	122,997.00	146,011.51	169,008.51
Lewis and Clark	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	367,960.98	137,272.54	505,233.52
Lincoln	20	144,620.99	22,077.56	166,698.55
Madison	14	147,195.80	60,817.85	208,013.65
Meagher	12	121,130.60	48,279.17	169,409.77
Missoula	18	411,707.31	207,747.88	619,455.19
Park	17	242,536.42	49,986.17	292,522.59
Powell	19	155,139.78	35,832.48	190,972.26
Ravalli	18	170,443.52	85,029.48	255,473.00
Rosebud	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	234,590.07	27,155.93	261,746.00
Sanders	20	128,492.08	56,277.61	184,769.69
Silver Bow	12	811,821.03	823,728.99	1,635,550.02
Sweet Grass	14	116,059.67	20,263.35	136,323.02
Teton	13	163,506.45	59,290.54	222,796.99
Valley	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	227,467.11	42,030.29	369,497.40
Yellowstone	15	640,104.65	132,279.13	772,443.78
		\$7,589,604.58	\$2,781,212.62	\$10,370,917.20

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENSES OF THE COUNTIES OF MONTANA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1910.

COUNTIES.	District Court.	Justice and Coroner's Court.	Salaries Except Court Officers.	All Other Expenses.	Total.
Beaverhead	\$ 23,535.78	\$ 3,110.78	\$ 12,372.64	\$ 65,083.21	\$ 104,102.41
Broadwater	9,792.45	343.70	1,259.20	20,951.88	38,347.23
Carbon	21,040.47	1,958.55	16,267.59	96,549.06	135,815.67
Cascade	39,659.21	3,648.10	41,592.40	141,031.18	225,930.89
Chouteau	35,767.94	7,028.10	25,962.23	113,798.24	182,496.21
Custer	44,326.89	4,628.53	27,110.51	209,052.62	285,119.55
Dawson	26,470.71	2,077.80	13,504.70	49,227.79	91,281.00
Deer Lodge	21,184.37	1,400.60	23,163.09	71,631.46	117,379.52
Fergus	41,467.21	2,852.45	24,315.24	127,102.31	195,737.91
Flathead	25,287.52	2,612.35	32,126.91	123,467.55	183,489.36
Gallatin	27,530.43	1,651.45	19,498.66	82,868.11	131,548.65
Granite	9,489.99	587.35	8,991.75	21,647.99	40,647.08
Jefferson	15,185.90	1,096.55	11,171.20	35,570.51	63,024.19
Lewis and Clark	55,871.07	3,503.05	31,208.19	109,650.50	200,232.81
Lincoln	14,912.19	1,117.65	0,407.17	58,387.25	84,824.22
Madison	16,206.05	975.28	10,931.05	45,733.43	73,845.81
Meagher	20,820.77	507.50	11,578.40	33,286.33	66,193.00
Missoula	39,160.83	5,414.52	29,945.68	267,251.44	341,772.47
Park	21,708.88	1,149.65	12,478.86	69,432.63	104,769.92
Powell	13,255.60	1,411.80	9,532.15	43,536.42	67,735.97
Ravalli	25,198.69	2,201.55	11,161.97	58,475.68	100,037.29
Rosebud	14,631.02	858.35	11,110.29	143,938.91	170,538.60
Sanders	16,211.81	1,637.01	10,576.20	28,100.47	56,425.49
Silver Bow	153,629.09	12,392.25	67,955.20	360,461.32	594,510.86
Sweet Grass	9,161.52	490.20	9,548.92	37,383.65	56,684.29
Teton	21,466.96	1,984.89	16,058.52	48,641.76	88,095.13
Valley	32,570.88	7,591.61	17,626.91	72,591.00	130,380.43
Yellowstone	15,309.01	2,416.55	37,052.82	127,384.15	212,162.53
Totals	\$840,857.11	\$76,548.02	\$763,378.58	\$2,662,342.88	\$4,143,126.80

REVENUE FROM LICENSES.
Revenue From Licenses During the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 1908, as Reported by the County Treasurers.

Counties.	Attorneys.	Billiard Tables.	Bottling Works	Bowling Alleys.	Brewers.	Builders Manufacturers, Etc.	Cigarette Selling.	Common Carriers.	Dentists.
Beaverhead	\$.....	\$78.75	\$.....	\$20.00	\$45.00	\$.....	\$.....	\$40.00	\$.....
Broadwater	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbon	63.75	107.00	.....	600.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....
Cascade	273.75	120.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chouteau	251.25	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer	282.50	75.00	10.00	.....	.....	260.00	.....	.....
Dawson	157.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....
Deer Lodge	236.25	.....	45.00	180.00	30.00	290.00	.....	.....
Fergus	50.00	33.75	50.00	20.00	135.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Flathead	15.00	90.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin	281.25	.....	25.00	150.00	.....	280.00	.....	.....
Granite	45.00	.....	.....	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson
Levi and Clark	348.75	120.00	60.00	450.00	70.00	.....	.....	.....
Madison	52.50	.....	5.00	80.00	.....	20.00	20.00	.....
Meagher	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missoula	40.00	.....	.....	.....	180.00	.....	.....
Park	67.50	.....	30.00	.....	.....	180.00	.....	.....
Powell	60.00	.....	20.00	.....	.....
Ravalli	131.25	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....
Roebuck	127.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanders
Silver Bow	652.75	420.00	55.00	1,065.00	120.00	1,980.00	.....	.....
Sweet Grass	41.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teton	240.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley	93.75	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellowstone	100.00	591.25	.....	90.00	300.00	.....	500.00	.....	15.00
Total	\$150.00	\$4,031.25	\$925.00	\$415.00	3,200.00	\$220.00	\$4,080.00	\$85.00	\$15.00
Total for year 1907	\$2,107.50	\$2,632.75	\$300.00	\$220.00	\$3,505.00	\$660.00	\$2,960.00	\$60.00	\$715.00

REVENUE FROM LICENSES.
Revenue From Licenses During the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 1902, as Reported by County Treasurers. (Continued.)

Counties.	Insurance, Loans and Real Estate Agents.	Intelligence Offices.	Laundries (Chinese.)	Liquor Selling at Retail (Saloons.)	Liquor Selling at Wholesale.	Livery, Hacks, Express, Etc.	Merchants.	Merry-Go-Rounds.	Pawnbrokers and Peddlers.
Beaverhead	\$	\$	\$ 40.00	\$12,837.00	\$1,056.00	\$	\$	\$	\$ 50.00
Broadwater	5,060.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	136.70
Carbon	20.00	.....	19,470.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Cascade	90.00	47,454.00	1,650.00	.....	.....	.....	50.00
Chouteau	10.00	80.00	22,055.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	12.50
Custer	30.00	12,144.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Dawson	50.00	9,207.00	1,650.00	.....	.....	.....	62.50
Deer Lodge	40.00	26,840.00	.....	.....	3.00	.....	212.50
Fergus	50.00	23,463.00	.....	.....	.....	10.00	50.00
Flathead	130.00	29,417.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	162.50
Gallatin	16,060.00	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....
Granite	20.00	7,150.00	.....	.....	6.00	.....	75.00
Jefferson	120.00	10.00	13,540.00	1,980.00	.....	.....	.....	740.00
Lewis and Clark	44,836.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	112.50
Madison	40.00	14,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meagher	5.00	.....	.....	8,690.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	262.50
Missoula	20.00	55,710.25	2,475.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park	40.00	19,690.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powell	20.00	8,470.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.50
Ravalli	20.00	30.00	8,700.00	.....	.....	.....	10.00	112.50
Rosebud	3,685.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Sanders	740.00	6,930.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,810.00
Silver Bow	100.00	70.00	155,502.00	480.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweet Grass	4,070.00	75.00	.....	.....	.....	112.50
Teton	30.00	8,305.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00
Valley	30.00	16,908.00	225.00	.....	.....	.....	447.50
Yellowstone	150.00	140.00	30,140.00	.....	45.00	36.00	.....	.....
Total	\$5.00	\$420.00	\$1,600.00	\$630,624.25	\$9,626.00	\$45.00	\$51.00	\$20.00	\$4,678.70

REVENUE FROM LICENSES.
Revenue From Licenses During the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 1908, as Reported by County Treasurers. (Continued.)

Counties.	Physicians and Surgeons.	Power and Light Companies.	Shows, Circuses, Etc. (Including Theatres.)	Shooting Galleries.	Street Railways.	Telephones and Telegraphs.	Theatres.	Water Companies.	All Others.	Total.
Bewerhead	\$.....	\$ 50.00	\$125.00	\$ 15.00	\$.....	\$126.00	\$156.00	\$.....	\$.....	\$ 14,638.45
Broadwater .....	.....	.....	125.00	15.00	.....	20.25	.....	.....	.....	5,125.25
Carbon .....	.....	75.00	125.00	.....	.....	135.00	23.00	.....	.....	20,193.45
Cascade .....	.....	350.00	200.00	75.00	200.00	408.75	235.00	.....	50.00	52,026.50
Chouteau .....	.....	50.00	.....	.....	.....	167.25	468.00	.....	.....	23,136.50
Custer .....	.....	.....	175.00	15.00	.....	188.25	190.00	.....	30.00	13,452.25
Dawson .....	.....	.....	125.00	.....	.....	87.75	33.00	.....	.....	9,745.25
Deer Lodge	50.00	100.00	237.00	15.00	200.00	.....	500.00	200.00	300.00	30,955.15
Fergus	10.00	50.00	137.00	45.00	.....	435.50	16.00	.....	.....	24,573.15
Flathead .....	.....	.....	125.00	30.00	.....	137.25	.....	.....	\$2.00	30,018.25
Gallatin .....	.....	100.00	.....	60.00	100.00	.....	235.00	.....	.....	17,708.15
Granite .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25	.....	.....	.....	7,251.25
Jefferson	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	93.00	10.00	.....	.....	13,743.00
Lewis and Clark .....	.....	400.00	227.00	75.00	200.00	980.25	450.00	400.00	.....	51,487.00
Madison .....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	60.75	.....	100.00	.....	14,745.75
Meagher .....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	38.25	50.00	.....	.....	8,851.25
Missoula .....	.....	100.00	90.00	.....	.....	1,005.00	900.00	200.00	.....	60,962.75
Park .....	.....	100.00	250.00	15.00	.....	1,164.25	175.00	200.00	.....	20,891.75
Powell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.50	.....	.....	.....	8,718.00
Ravalli .....	.....	50.00	50.00	15.00	.....	85.50	.....	50.00	10.00	9,290.25
Rosebud .....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	126.00	8.00	.....	.....	4,026.50
Sanders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....	50.00	.....	7,004.50
Silver Bow .....	.....	600.00	660.00	.....	200.00	1,684.75	1,150.00	600.00	1,550.00	169,400.50
Sweet Grass .....	.....	.....	59.00	15.00	.....	12.00	5.00	.....	.....	4,988.25
Teton .....	.....	.....	80.00	.....	.....	200.50	.....	.....	.....	8,926.00
Valley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172.50	.....	.....	.....	17,536.25
Yellowstone	90.00	.....	300.00	12.00	.....	1,497.50	325.00	300.00	103.00	35,182.25
Total	\$129.00	\$2,075.00	\$2,998.00	\$417.00	\$300.00	\$8,008.50	02,788,489\$	00,521,2\$	00,001,2\$	00,636,4\$

REVENUE FROM LICENSES.
Revenue From Licenses During the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 1909, as Reported by County Treasurers.

Counties.	Intelligence Offices.	Laundries. (Chinese.)	Liquor Selling at Wholesale.	Liquors Selling at Retail. (Saloons.)	Merry-Go-Rounds.	Pawnbrokers and Peddlers.
Peaverhead	\$	\$	\$1,056.00	\$14,839.00	\$	\$ 25.00
Broadwater .....	.....	.....	.....	4,950.00	.....	.....
Carbon .....	.....	.....	75.00	20,858.00	.....	175.00
Cascade .....	.....	.....	.....	57,849.00	.....	180.00
Chouteau .....	.....	100.00	.....	24,413.00	.....	135.00
Custer	40.00	70.00	.....	15,708.00	.....	112.50
Dawson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Lodge .....	.....	30.00	.....	29,305.00	.....	.....
Fergus .....	.....	20.00	.....	21,766.00	.....	87.50
Flathed	40.00	.....	37.50	21,131.00	.....	25.00
Gardiner .....	.....	170.00	.....	15,675.00	.....	275.00
Granite .....	.....	.....	.....	6,653.00	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....	16,357.00	.....	.....
Lewis and Clark	110.00	.....	.....	47,894.00	.....	545.00
Madison .....	.....	10.00	.....	13,090.00	.....	150.00
Meagher .....	.....	.....	.....	10,835.00	.....	.....
Missoula .....	.....	.....	.....	55,122.50	50.00	137.50
Park .....	.....	.....	225.00	22,650.00	.....	62.50
Powell .....	.....	80.00	.....	9,570.00	.....	50.00
Ravalli	20.00	.....	.....	11,572.00	.....	.....
Rosebud .....	.....	.....	75.00	4,730.00	.....	12.50
Sanders .....	.....	.....	.....	6,435.00	.....	.....
Silver Bow .....	.....	.....	.....	143,371.00	.....	1,012.50
Sweet Grass .....	.....	40.00	75.00	5,060.00	.....	.....
Teton .....	.....	.....	.....	11,605.00	.....	112.50
Valley .....	.....	30.00	225.00	19,195.00	.....	100.00
Yellowstone	110.00	110.00	.....	28,690.00	.....	232.50
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	2,365.00	.....	50.00
Total	\$320.00	\$660.00	\$1,768.50	\$651,283.50	\$50.00	\$3,470.00

*No report from Dawson County.

REVENUE FROM LICENSES.
Revenue From Licenses During the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 1909, as Reported by County Treasurers. (Continued.)

Counties.	Auctioneers.	Billiard Tables.	Bottling Works.	Bowling Alleys.	Brewers.	Builders, Manufacturers, Etc.	Cigarette Selling.	Common Carriers.
Beaverhead	\$.....	\$125.00	\$.....	\$40.00	\$ 72.50	\$.....	\$ 10.00	\$ 25.00
Broadwater	105.00	125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbon	210.00	240.00	10.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....
Cascade	307.50	.....	.....	600.00	.....	580.00	.....
Chouteau	273.75	125.00	.....	.....	.....	600.00	.....
Custer	335.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Dawson
Deer Lodge	285.00	.....	.....	135.00	59.00	320.00	.....
Fergus	183.75	75.00	20.00	67.50	.....	450.00	.....
Flathead	71.25	.....	15.00	90.00	.....	300.00	.....
Gallatin	356.25	.....	45.00	165.00	.....	300.00	.....
Granite	45.00	.....	.....	45.00	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	300.00	.....	.....	212.00	.....	.....	.....
Lewis and Clark	423.75	.....	60.00	383.00	150.00	70.00	.....
Madison	60.00	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....	115.00
Meagher	127.50	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	580.00
Missoula	80.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Park	90.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	170.00	.....
Power	210.00	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....	.....
Ravalli	502.50	.....	10.00	.....	.....	265.00	45.00
Rosebud	142.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Sanders	63.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Bow	813.50	350.00	.....	1,020.00	120.00	2,170.00	.....
Sweet Grass	135.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teton	288.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley	97.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellowstone	674.75	.....	25.00	300.00	.....	510.00	15.00
Lincoln	51.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$335.00	\$5,943.80	\$1,005.00	\$275.00	\$3,212.00	\$320.00	\$5,555.00	\$825.00

*No report from Dawson County.

REVENUE FROM COUNTIES.
Revenue From Licenses During the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 1909, as Reported by County Treasurers. (Continued.)

Counties.	Power and Light Companies	Shows, Circuses, Etc., (Including Theaters.)	Shooting Galleries.	Street Railways.	Telephones and Telegraph.	Theatres.	Water Companies.	All Others.	Total.
Beaverhead	\$50.00	\$125.00	\$.....	\$.....	\$144.00	\$155.00	\$.....	\$.....	\$16,666.50
Broadwater	.....	2.00	.....	.....	20.25	.....	.....	.....	4,972.35
Carbon	30.00	20.00	.....	.....	86.25	25.00	.....	.....	21,348.25
Cascade	350.00	150.00	90.00	200.00	519.00	375.00	.....	.....	61,343.00
Chouteau	50.00	125.00	.....	.....	186.75	145.00	.....	.....	25,452.25
Custer	.....	215.00	5.00	.....	.....	266.00	.....	80.00	17,880.25
Dawson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Lodge	100.00	125.00	15.00	200.00	153.00	400.00	200.00	405.00	31,623.00
Fergus	50.00	250.00	60.00	.....	324.00	203.00	.....	.....	33,536.75
Flathead	200.00	330.00	45.00	.....	137.25	.....	100.00	36.00	22,231.00
Gallatin	100.00	175.00	30.00	250.00	997.56	450.00	50.00	290.00	19,328.75
Granite	.....	5.00	.....	.....	7.50	25.00	.....	40.00	6,822.50
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.75	2.00	400.00	87.50	17,010.25
Lewis and Clark	400.00	660.00	.....	200.00	1,031.25	425.00	100.00	.....	52,754.00
Madison	.....	22.00	.....	.....	72.00	.....	.....	.....	13,679.00
Meagher	.....	135.00	.....	.....	57.75	.....	.....	.....	11,145.25
Missoula	200.00	255.00	15.00	.....	667.50	100.00	400.00	36.00	57,643.50
Park	.....	145.00	15.00	.....	211.50	350.00	200.00	.....	24,139.00
Powell	.....	115.00	.....	.....	96.75	.....	100.00	.....	10,324.75
Ravalli	100.00	.....	30.00	.....	176.00	205.00	.....	.....	12,944.50
Rosebud	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137.40	.....	.....	5,197.40
Sanders	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	4.00	100.00	.....	6,625.25
Silver Bow	600.00	520.00	15.00	150.00	3,375.00	700.00	400.00	1,700.00	156,330.00
Sweet Grass	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	5,345.00
Teton	.....	24.00	.....	.....	80.25	.....	.....	15.00	12,125.50
Valley	.....	245.50	.....	.....	216.75	25.00	.....	10.00	20,144.85
Yellowstone	100.00	137.00	30.00	.....	942.75	425.00	290.00	.....	32,412.00
Lincoln	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,471.80
Total	\$2,350.00	\$2,802.50	\$263.00	\$1,000.00	\$9,596.25	\$4,427.40	\$2,250.00	\$2,699.50	\$701,516.55

*No report from Dawson County.

ASSESSED VALUATION.
Total Assessed Valuation of Cattle for the Year 1909.

COUNTIES.	Beef.		Yearlings.		Two-Year-Olds.		Three-Year-Olds.		Cows.		Stock Cattle.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Beaverhead	6,831	\$204,810	9,779	\$ 97,811	9,590	\$152,528	15,639	\$392,430	982	\$	9,351	\$ 278,805
Broadwater	39	1,208	2,668	26,680	1,733	27,731	263	7,929	388		7,547	130,401
Carbon	502	15,121	2,843	28,936	1,536	27,092	.....	.....	2,147		12,392	264,812
Cascade	955	29,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,323		38,084	685,512
Chouteau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,125		33,820	831,242
Custer	3,903	102,572	3,823	38,230	3,125	49,874	.....	.....	646		46,206	881,242
Dawson	5,633	154,611	3,001	30,010	2,976	44,445	.....	.....	1,011		93,540	1,724,583
Deer Lodge .....	.....	.....	387	3,870	348	5,495	467	.....	916		22,788	415,388
Flathead	*84	8,400	643	6,560	217	3,175	20	590	1,694		1,604	29,055
Fergus .....	.....	.....	725	7,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,349		71,545	142,885
Gallatin	905	25,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,396		44,880	809,712
Granite	319	9,435	3,301	33,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000		8,935	318,585
Jefferson	151	2,020	2,359	24,118	1,860	30,911	637	17,199	791		5,780	105,603
Lewis and Clark .....	.....	.....	1,469	14,840	1,868	29,540	934	14,754	1,671		5,796	111,896
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	166	1,110	63	875	.....	26,740	2,452		20,109	363,920
Madison	2,553	91,700	3,514	35,140	2,180	36,340	.....	.....	235		799	14,690
Meagher	523	15,690	5,005	50,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,450		2,413	423,035
Missoula	23	895	1,451	14,659	1,094	17,602	667	17,660	369		9,225	323,080
Park	835	29,074	1,606	16,155	1,880	17,500	.....	.....	1,679		9,954	323,080
Powell	1,227	38,140	3,650	36,500	5,488	54,880	.....	.....	3,641		53,932	154,738
Ravalli .....	.....	.....	2,018	20,356	1,105	17,500	.....	.....	13,008		33,027	334,027
Rosebud .....	.....	.....	255	2,866	2,541	65,814	.....	.....	10,480		188,640	294,013
Sanders .....	.....	.....	394	3,940	4,771	55,814	3,198	7,803	2,478		43,349	153,845
Sweet Grass .....	.....	.....	3,551	35,510	320	5,465	.....	71,520	420		53,399	901,888
Silver Bow .....	.....	.....	275	2,955	211	2,465	367	10,511	420		9,119	23,486
Teton	2,008	62,969	105	1,250	1,465	25,192	95	2,320	933		13,225	238,010
Valley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	400	2,808		27,379	492,822
Yellowstone	1,063	30,310	812	8,120	737	11,745	2,278	61,506	613		26,341	421,456
The State	27,524	\$821,395	52,879	\$530,881	36,932	\$617,739	25,485	\$646,143	1,900		18,868	\$340,233
									35,569		513,147	\$9,907,558
												\$13,568,823

* Buffalo.

ASSESSED VALUATION.
Total Assessed Valuation of Sheep for the Year 1909.

COUNTIES.	Sheep.		Lambs.		Rams.		Total.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Beaverhead	159,134	\$ 521,262	.....	\$.....	1,952	\$ 9,760	\$ 531,022
Broadwater	52,311	156,933	.....	.....	280	1,400	158,333
Carbon	146,769	440,288	.....	.....	1,354	5,198	445,486
Cascade	103,121	309,363	10,700	32,100	385	1,925	343,388
Chouteau	586,730	1,809,235	86,300	217,400	5,266	31,316	2,057,951
Custer	506,900	1,520,700	.....	.....	4,878	24,400	1,545,100
Dawson	276,796	830,388	40,741	106,739	2,475	13,200	950,327
Deer Lodge	2,840	8,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,520
Flathead	406	1,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,230
Fergus	470,329	1,410,987	.....	.....	2,658	13,200	1,424,267
Gallatin	36,038	108,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,175
Granite	8,390	25,170	.....	.....	81	405	25,575
Jefferson	14,016	49,548	3	11	51	255	49,814
Lewis and Clark	120,282	368,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,035
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	105,804	317,460	4,550	13,650	2,930	10,240	341,250
Meagher	238,348	715,044	.....	.....	3,230	16,150	731,194
Missoula	2,308	6,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,956
Park	91,896	278,648	2,128	6,484	567	2,835	287,967
Powell	63,901	191,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	191,763
Ravalli	18,864	56,592	2,025	6,075	162	810	63,477
Rosebud	305,070	944,910	700	1,400	1,771	10,955	957,265
Sanders	7	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Sweet Grass	286,620	859,860	.....	.....	2,282	11,410	871,270
Silver Bow	6,770	20,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,910
Teton	263,548	790,644	.....	.....	1,623	10,340	800,984
Valley	189,544	521,246	.....	.....	670	3,350	524,596
Yellowstone	349,683	1,049,049	.....	.....	699	3,495	1,052,544
The State	4,407,525	\$13,312,937	147,147	\$383,859	32,413	\$170,729	\$13,867,525

ASSESSED VALUATION.
Total Assessed Valuation of Hogs and Goats for the Year 1909.

COUNTIES.	Hogs.		Goats—Angora.	
	Number.	Value.	Number	Value.
Beaverhead	384	\$ 2,387	.....	\$.....
Broadwater	929	2,862	.....	.....
Carbon	1,193	5,960	.....	.....
Cascade	902	4,510	35	175
Chouteau	304	1,575	70	350
Custer	203	1,018	55	165
Dawson	466	2,624	.....	.....
Deer Lodge	215	1,375	.....	.....
Flathead	908	4,920	.....	.....
Fergus	1,480	7,400	.....	.....
Gallatin	1,892	11,545	.....	.....
Granite	211	1,055	330	890
Jefferson	251	1,323	183	917
Lewis and Clark	558	2,790	.....	.....
Lincoln	154	810	.....	.....
Madison	925	6,320	335	1,055
Meagher	257	1,285	16	48
Missoula	946	4,862	.....	.....
Park	1,626	8,145	.....	.....
Powell	291	1,455	.....	.....
Ravalli	2,263	9,868	.....	.....
Rosebud	309	1,965	230	690
Sanders	189	971	5	15
Sweet Grass	479	2,437	600	1,800
Silver Bow	439	2,475	.....	.....
Teton	293	1,505	83	415
Valley	471	2,355	.....	.....
Yellowstone	762	3,810	.....	.....
The State	19,303	\$99,607	1,942	\$6,520

ASSESSED VALUATION.
Total Assessed Valuation of Horses for the Year 1909.

COUNTIES.	Thoroughbred.		Range.		Common, Work and Mules.		Total.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Beaverhead	116	\$ 35,300	6,073	\$ 211,005	2,676	\$ 201,215	8,865	\$ 417,520
Broadwater	44	14,025	2,783	83,080	1,574	82,635	4,401	179,740
Carbon .....	.....	.....	3,599	123,145	2,780	218,095	7,309	341,240
Cascade	32	17,760	4,177	126,595	5,131	271,319	9,340	415,774
Chouteau	135	25,285	3,562	219,220	4,810	273,240	13,197	529,745
Custer	292	46,910	21,030	175,384	4,287	238,025	25,539	959,219
Dayton	152	20,455	13,949	549,157	2,466	243,660	18,567	813,872
Deer Lodge	370	18,905	1,152	35,269	885	40,175	2,377	94,349
Flathead	32	6,675	1,492	49,785	2,375	118,845	3,899	175,395
Fergus	91	26,745	7,366	257,810	6,382	343,610	13,839	628,165
Gallatin	40	21,200	3,600	133,255	6,435	358,330	10,075	542,785
Granite	35	5,900	3,012	57,330	1,249	66,005	4,296	129,235
Jefferson	13	6,500	1,674	49,651	1,395	75,370	3,082	131,521
Lewis and Clark .....	.....	.....	.....	124,780	.....	146,180	.....	282,560
Lincoln	8	1,950	463	15,765	265	12,875	736	30,590
Madison	96	27,150	7,741	204,010	3,682	187,505	11,519	418,665
Meagher	76	20,775	2,688	55,800	1,520	77,200	4,284	158,875
Missoula	28	5,310	2,172	62,353	3,099	161,580	5,299	239,240
Park	39	12,250	3,638	117,697	2,851	222,023	6,528	351,970
Powell	79	13,600	2,773	97,417	1,852	93,325	4,704	204,342
Ravalli	124	13,790	2,671	78,062	2,545	136,000	5,340	297,852
Rosebud	32	8,110	5,709	158,845	3,127	170,335	8,868	357,790
Sanders	9	5,100	581	20,314	713	38,090	1,308	63,504
Sweet Grass	35	12,600	1,913	66,665	2,018	120,715	3,966	199,980
Silver Bow	37	4,700	994	32,435	2,276	117,020	3,807	155,155
Teton	39	28,150	5,085	177,975	2,898	146,399	8,042	332,624
Valley	44	12,700	8,200	261,000	3,901	293,030	12,145	566,730
Yellowstone	32	13,800	4,051	141,565	4,172	233,400	8,255	388,765
The State	2,017	\$446,245	132,314	\$4,187,059	81,152	\$4,688,901	215,483	\$9,322,205

1909 VALUATION, STATE OF MONTANA, FIXED BY THE ASSESSORS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES AND EQUALIZED BY THE BOARDS
OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

	Valuation Fixed by the Assessors of the Various Counties and Equalized by the Boards of County Commissioners.				Total Real and Personal Property.	Valuation Fixed by State Board of Equalization.	Total Valuation of County.
	Live Stock.	All Other Personal Property.	Total Value of All Personal Property.	Real Estate.		Railroad Valuation.	
Beaverhead	\$ 2,136,768	\$ 792,111	\$ 2,928,879	\$ 2,942,899	\$ 5,871,778	\$ 1,518,561	\$ 7,390,339
Broadwater	561,624	316,423	878,047	1,158,969	2,037,016	1,043,258	3,080,274
Carbon	1,185,982	1,013,365	2,199,347	3,350,378	5,550,225	936,806	6,487,031
Cascade	1,548,084	2,728,980	4,276,114	12,400,132	16,676,246	2,552,571	19,228,817
Chouteau	3,455,862	1,336,294	4,792,156	4,003,503	8,795,659	5,338,195	14,133,854
Custer	4,440,176	1,460,182	5,900,358	4,776,783	10,677,141	3,046,064	13,723,205
Lawson	2,441,784	670,108	3,111,892	2,476,160	5,588,052	1,241,482	6,829,534
Leier Lodge	181,877	2,012,673	2,194,550	5,913,793	8,108,343	720,703	8,829,046
Flathead	324,430	1,495,031	1,819,461	5,100,625	6,920,086	2,216,766	9,136,852
Fergus	2,918,674	2,316,821	5,235,495	7,475,933	12,711,438	2,070,192	14,781,620
Gallatin	1,036,412	1,357,325	2,393,650	7,177,750	9,571,400	2,214,344	11,785,744
Granite	356,436	928,677	1,285,113	1,173,615	2,458,728	632,274	2,633,302
Jefferson	412,539	934,504	1,347,043	1,721,627	3,068,670	2,473,251	5,541,921
Jewell and Clark	1,151,510	4,536,360	5,687,870	12,036,697	17,724,567	2,874,851	19,599,418
Lincoln	85,160	243,379	328,539	2,037,320	2,365,859	2,361,083	4,697,442
Madison	1,397,540	1,219,470	2,617,017	3,801,115	6,418,132	867,675	7,285,807
Meagher	1,284,447	783,790	2,068,237	2,753,663	4,821,900	1,676,246	6,498,146
Missoula	395,799	3,395,718	3,791,517	8,054,941	11,846,457	1,119,217	14,436,157
Park	978,109	2,876,200	3,854,309	2,763,681	6,618,000	1,238,348	8,286,256
Powell	621,573	416,095	1,037,668	2,475,556	3,513,224	1,297,589	4,810,813
Ravalli	455,042	860,776	1,315,818	3,314,356	4,630,174	504,801	5,134,975
Rosebud	2,414,433	478,331	2,893,864	2,216,972	5,110,836	8,138,516	13,248,852
Sanders	97,002	421,378	518,380	1,417,233	1,935,613	2,352,534	4,288,047
Silver Bow	286,950	14,053,325	14,340,275	19,440,615	33,780,890	2,212,325	35,993,215
Sweet Grass	1,393,033	496,520	1,889,553	1,922,110	3,811,663	1,013,391	4,825,054
Teton	1,753,611	547,768	2,301,379	2,418,849	4,720,228	2,877,461	7,597,689
Valley	1,576,643	811,648	2,388,291	1,542,695	3,930,986	3,934,769	7,865,755
Yellowstone	1,893,007	2,428,220	4,321,227	9,383,876	13,705,103	3,949,610	17,654,713
Totals	\$36,864,680	\$48,495,289	\$85,359,969	\$136,618,246	\$221,978,215	\$58,422,849	\$280,401,064
Same property 1908	33,013,809	45,499,755	78,513,564	124,318,239	202,831,803	45,942,989	248,774,792

	MAIN LINE.							SIDE TRACKS.			Valuation by Systems.	
	Franchise.	Roadway.	Roadbed.	Rails.	Rolling Stock.	Value per Mile.	Mileage Main Line.	Valuation Main Line.	Mileage.	Per Mile.		Value.
Wyoming State Line to Huntley Branch Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Toluca Branch C. B. & Q. Railroad....	\$ 800 300	\$1,200 300	\$4,000 2,000	\$4,000 1,200	\$2,000 200	\$11,000 4,000	101.74 85.54	\$ 1,119,140 342,160	27.58 5.47	\$1,100 400	\$ 30,338 2,188	\$ 1,149,478 344,348
Butte, Anaconda & Pacific	1,100 400 100	1,265 800 400	7,700 6,500 2,900	3,960 3,800 900	4,950 2,500 700	18,975 14,000 5,000	25.30 19.37 8.94	480,067 271,180 44,700	48.32 17.30 4.46	1,897 1,400 500	91,663 24,220 2,230	571,730 295,400 46,930
Great Northern (main line)	1,100	1,265	7,700	3,960	4,950	18,975	691.41	13,119,505	151.83	1,897	288,021	13,407,526
Havre to Butte Line	1,100	1,265	7,700	3,960	4,950	18,975	290.77	5,517,361	82.39	1,897	156,293	5,673,654
Sweet Grass Branch, Arlington to Shelby	800	1,200	4,000	3,000	2,000	11,000	137.11	1,398,210	18.81	1,100	20,691	1,418,901
Sweet Grass Branch, Virden to Sweet Grass	100	400	2,000	900	700	5,000	36.30	181,500	1.19	500	595	182,095
Fernie Branch	100	400	2,000	900	700	5,000	8.86	44,300	1.68	500	840	45,140
Somers' Spur	400	1,200	2,000	800	600	5,000	10.45	52,350	2.24	500	1,120	53,470
Kalispell Branch	625	1,250	6,250	2,500	1,875	12,500	15.63	195,375	4.46	1,250	5,575	200,950
Marion Spur	125	600	1,000	400	180	2,305	25.36	58,455	1.23	230	282	58,737
Barlow Branch	125	600	1,000	400	180	2,305	10.79	1,348	.....	.....	.....	1,348
Sand Coulee Branch	400	700	4,200	2,700	2,000	10,000	11.11	111,100	3.85	1,000	3,850	114,950
Nelhart Branch	250	350	1,900	1,900	1,250	5,650	38.18	215,717	3.42	565	1,932	217,649
Mountain View Spur	300	500	4,200	1,900	1,100	8,000	3.32	26,560	0.77	800	616	27,176
Red Mountain Branch	60	200	495	400	....	1,155	1.47	1,697	.....	.....	.....	1,697
Fair Ground Spur	50	100	300	57	....	507	0.68	345	0.15	50	7	352
Billings Branch	1,000	1,900	4,000	2,500	3,500	12,000	194.53	2,334,360	33.90	1,200	40,680	2,375,040
Northern Pacific (main line)	1,100	1,265	7,700	3,960	4,950	18,975	779.34	14,787,977	404.02	1,897	766,426	15,554,403
Bitter Root Branch	750	1,000	6,750	2,600	3,900	15,000	47.37	710,550	9.09	1,500	13,635	724,185
Bitter Root Branch Extension	150	700	1,500	500	150	3,000	16.45	49,350	7.32	300	2,196	51,546
Bozeman Branch	100	300	1,200	900	....	2,500	7.91	19,775	1.77	250	443	20,218
Butte Line	1,100	1,265	7,700	3,960	4,950	18,975	71.19	1,350,830	32.50	1,897	61,653	1,412,483
Clark's Fork	400	700	4,200	2,700	2,000	10,000	19.71	197,100	10.02	1,000	10,020	207,120
Coeur d'Alene Branch	800	1,200	4,000	3,000	2,000	11,000	109.48	1,204,280	20.40	1,100	23,440	1,226,720
Elkhorn Branch	100	250	900	870	300	3,000	20.13	60,390	2.05	300	615	61,005
St. Regis Cut-Off	400	700	4,200	2,700	2,000	10,000	21.78	217,800	3.31	1,000	3,810	221,110
Gaylord & Ruby Valley Branch	400	1,000	4,800	2,400	1,400	10,000	45.73	457,300	5.14	1,000	5,140	462,440
Marysville Branch	200	565	2,500	1,900	1,600	6,765	12.58	85,104	1.46	676	987	86,091
Montana Union	1,100	1,265	7,700	3,960	4,950	18,975	52.43	994,859	27.23	1,897	51,655	1,046,514

1909 VALUATION OF RAILROADS—(Continued).

	MAIN LINE.							SIDE TRACKS.			Valuation Main Line and Side Tracks.	Valaution by Systems.	
	Franchise.	Roadway.	Roadbed.	Rails.	Rolling Stock.	Value per Mile.	Mileage Main Line.	Valuation Main Line.	Mileage.	Per Mile.			Value.
Northern Pacific—(Continued)—													
Montana Union, Butte Hill Spur	300	500	3,500	1,000	700	6,000	8.66	51,960	6.21	600	3,726	55,686	
Park Branch	400	700	4,200	2,700	2,000	10,000	54.27	542,700	8.23	1,000	8,230	550,930	
Philipsburg Branch	250	450	2,000	1,700	800	5,200	25.94	134,888	4.09	520	2,127	137,015	
Pony Branch	250	450	3,000	1,950	350	6,000	6.65	39,900	0.44	600	264	40,164	
Red Bluff Branch	250	350	2,200	1,950	350	5,100	21.00	107,100	2.29	510	1,168	108,268	
Red Mountain Branch	100	100	750	600	182	1,732	16.51	28,595	4.48	173	775	29,370	
Rocky Fork Branch	750	1,000	6,750	2,600	3,900	15,000	44.38	665,700	17.10	1,500	25,650	691,350	
Wickes Branch	75	100	700	700	....	1,575	3.91	6,158	1.25	157	196	6,354	22,692,970
Yellowstone Park Railway	100	200	1,000	600	100	2,000	11.00	22,000	0.95	200	190	22,190	22,190
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. Co.	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,500	3,500	12,000	428.54	5,142,480	97.62	1,200	117,144	5,259,624	5,259,624
Montana Railroad, Lombard to Harlowton...	1,000	1,000	4,000	2,500	3,500	12,000	92.80	1,113,600	19.25	1,200	23,100	1,136,700	1,724,570
Harlowton to Lewistown	400	700	4,200	2,700	2,000	10,000	58.20	582,000	5.87	1,600	5,870	587,870	
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.....	1,100	1,265	7,700	3,960	4,550	18,975	125.79	2,386,865	27.99	1,897	53,097	2,439,962	2,537,022
Yellowstone Park Railroad Co.....	400	700	4,200	2,700	2,000	10,000	9.55	95,500	1.56	1,000	1,560	97,060	2,537,022
							3,818.16	\$56,570,091	1,130.69		\$1,852,758	\$58,422,849	\$58,422,849
Same property in 1908							3,369.52	44,632,962	870.03		1,310,028	45,942,990	

ASSESSED VALUATION.
Total Assessed Valuation of Cattle for the Year 1910.

COUNTIES.	Beef.		Yearlings.		Two-Year-Olds.		Three-Year-Olds.		Cows.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Beaverhead	10,585	\$ 370,640	9,789	\$ 97,850	9,398	\$150,418	2,840	\$ 72,145	1,045	\$ 31,015
Broadwater	64	2,200	2,810	28,100	1,712	27,392	58	2,640	884	26,320
Carbon	1,111	39,030	1,764	17,640	1,209	19,344	177	5,210	1,892	47,690
Cascade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chouteau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Custer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dawson	830	21,280	2,871	28,830	2,082	35,856	3,217	99,522	1,012	30,460
Deer Lodge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flathead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fergus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallatin	223	6,690	4,000	40,000	2,200	35,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granite	574	20,090	2,599	25,990	3,324	53,184	1,314	39,420	909	27,270
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis and Clark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	1,782	59,980	3,800	38,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meagher	80	2,800	4,112	41,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missoula	36	1,363	1,360	14,853	1,412	22,088	513	14,968	1,609	53,199
Park	419	14,310	1,330	13,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powell	1,779	63,235	3,696	36,960	275	8,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ravalli	521	17,165	1,550	15,524	1,147	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweet Grass .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Bow .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teton	148	6,890	2,116	3,490	207	3,385	1,191	36,370	1,193	35,790
Valley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellowstone .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The State	18,154	\$625,855	53,569	\$540,046	38,284	\$626,891	21,386	\$621,142	38,520	\$1,138,780

ASSESSED VALUATION.
Total Assessed Valuation of Cattle for the Year 1910—(Continued).

COUNTIES.	Stock Cattle.		Thoroughbred.		Bulls.		Graded.		Total.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Beaverhead	17,946	\$ 323,401	.....	.....	.....	\$ .....	.....	.....	\$ 1,045,509
Broadwater	6,177	111,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198,038
Carbon	11,922	214,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304,308
Cascade	36,478	656,064	193	7,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	793,904
Chouteau	41,358	745,479	.....	.....	19	1,275	.....	.....	779,910
Custer	89,069	1,623,398	208	8,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,823,546
Dawson	17,754	329,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460,279
Deer Lodge	1,376	25,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,260
Flathead	5,136	87,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157,045
Fergus	35,060	631,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	688,962
Gallatin	8,677	156,995	296	11,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	318,015
Granite	5,472	98,496	73	2,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	267,265
Jefferson	5,801	104,262	70	3,350	.....	.....	58	1,225	221,625
Lewis and Clark	16,161	322,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423,475
Lincoln	834	15,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,450
Madison	24,846	451,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	599,595
Meagher	15,570	249,120	169	6,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	312,475
Missoula	2,223	40,958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147,541
Park	1,078	178,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274,760
Powell	11,348	204,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337,179
Ravalli	1,962	35,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,225
Rosebud	51,322	929,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,061,265
Sanders	364	6,538	6	240	.....	.....	2	55	29,441
Sweet Grass	8,836	159,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,409
Silver Bow	981	18,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,685
Teton	15,472	287,496	8	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	496,564
Valley	18,976	340,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442,846
Yellowstone	17,684	300,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415,425
The State	478,893	\$8,636,902	1,023	\$41,630	19	\$1,275	60	\$1,280	\$12,233,901

ASSESSED VALUATION.
Total Assessed Valuation of Horses for the Year 1910.

COUNTIES.	Thoroughbred.		Range.		Common.		Total Value.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Beaverhead	117	\$ 29,790	6,395	\$ 226,905	2,878	\$ 208,775	\$ 465,470
Broadwater	51	14,375	2,659	80,515	1,674	90,240	185,130
Carbon	19	9,200	3,974	130,240	3,940	204,325	343,765
Cascade	57	23,350	4,103	144,160	5,928	324,750	*493,980
Chouteau	138	38,170	7,808	239,670	5,505	374,085	651,925
Custer	201	37,235	20,781	686,960	4,959	267,255	991,450
Dawson	18	23,390	12,721	524,830	5,007	429,020	977,240
Deer Lodge	180	9,920	981	26,255	1,024	49,070	85,245
Flathead	34	8,220	2,468	87,820	2,642	132,380	228,420
Fergus	77	22,475	7,201	252,035	7,279	376,735	651,245
Gallatin	42	20,140	4,085	144,225	6,253	370,855	535,220
Granite	44	6,425	2,100	62,100	1,104	57,595	126,120
Jefferson	12	6,430	1,720	57,685	1,313	69,139	133,254
Lewis and Clark	62	15,050	2,877	100,775	3,066	153,300	269,125
Lincoln	6	1,450	443	14,615	462	23,530	39,595
Madison	80	27,225	6,955	205,170	4,128	218,510	450,905
Meagher	83	19,100	2,577	53,460	1,718	85,900	158,460
Missoula	36	6,240	2,013	69,700	2,735	151,645	227,585
Park	40	10,850	3,123	108,870	3,573	245,405	365,125
Powell	78	13,950	2,764	98,120	1,554	77,750	189,820
Ravalli	69	9,900	2,168	70,675	2,680	141,910	222,485
Rosebud	27	9,150	6,177	199,595	4,252	229,305	438,050
Sanders	9	4,250	535	18,766	659	33,590	56,606
Sweet Grass	47	15,450	1,938	69,055	2,330	142,685	227,220
Silver Bow	66	6,550	734	25,500	2,101	104,905	136,955
Teton	9	5,100	5,398	188,930	3,360	168,000	†379,530
Valley	61	20,300	3,268	289,405	5,485	280,785	590,490
Yellowstone	34	14,100	3,727	131,635	4,932	275,850	421,585
The State	1,697	\$427,785	126,683	\$4,307,701	92,541	\$5,287,294	\$10,042,000

* 7 Jacks, \$1,720. † 49 Graded, \$15,250; 9 Jacks, \$2,250.

ASSESSED VALUATION.
Total Assessed Valuation of Sheep for the Year 1910.

COUNTIES.	Sheep.		Lambs.		Rams.		Total.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
Beaverhead	167,343	\$ 551,190	.....	\$ .....	2,349	\$ 11,745	\$ 562,935
Broadwater	42,637	127,911	4,000	12,000	145	725	140,636
Carbon	180,544	541,632	.....	.....	794	3,970	545,602
Cascade	145,525	436,575	9,500	23,750	811	4,055	464,380
Chouteau	693,677	2,081,211	75,675	189,438	5,658	34,063	2,304,712
Custer	432,171	1,296,513	.....	.....	3,782	18,910	1,315,423
Dawson	304,521	917,513	34,248	84,163	2,406	13,740	1,015,421
Deer Lodge	5,302	15,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,906
Flathead	405	1,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,209
Fergus	461,624	1,615,682	.....	.....	2,808	14,040	1,629,722
Gallatin	33,730	101,190	.....	.....	20	160	101,350
Granite	13,522	40,566	.....	.....	161	805	41,371
Jefferson	6,024	18,069	.....	.....	100	500	18,569
Lewis and Clark	15,855	436,045	.....	.....	.....	.....	436,045
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	116,322	349,315	.....	.....	2,415	12,075	361,390
Meagher	230,612	691,836	.....	.....	3,146	15,730	707,566
Missoula	2,512	7,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,666
Park	102,981	309,725	.....	.....	719	3,615	313,340
Powell	70,664	211,992	.....	.....	463	2,315	214,307
Ravalli	20,059	60,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,197
Rosebud	352,952	1,088,886	2,240	6,720	1,570	9,880	1,105,486
Sanders	19	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Sweet Grass	255,371	776,113	43,961	131,883	3,135	15,675	923,671
Silver Bow	8,540	25,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,350
Teton	234,701	704,103	24,814	74,442	1,749	8,745	787,290
Valley	220,344	661,032	5,150	12,875	1,042	5,210	679,117
Yellowstone	332,590	949,170	.....	.....	728	3,640	952,810
The State	4,450,547	\$14,016,649	199,588	\$535,276	34,001	\$179,598	\$14,731,523

ASSESSED VALUATION.

Total Assessed Valuation of Hogs and Goats for the Year 1910.

COUNTIES.	Hogs.		Goats.	
	Number.	Value.	Number	Value.
Beaverhead	392	\$ 1,980	.....	\$ .....
Broadwater	850	2,550	4	20
Carbon	1,047	5,225	.....	.....
Cascade	1,601	8,005	75	305
Chouteau	310	1,560	.....	.....
Custer	358	2,200	160	800
Dawson	865	5,143	.....	.....
Deer Lodge	228	1,505	.....	.....
Flathead	1,062	5,385	.....	.....
Fergus	1,447	7,235	.....	.....
Gallatin	1,670	11,145	100	300
Granite	258	1,290	307	821
Jefferson	325	1,685	179	895
Lewis and Clark	590	3,265	.....	.....
Lincoln	249	1,360	10	30
Madison	1,009	8,385	325	975
Meagher	334	1,670	20	60
Missoula	1,068	5,432	.....	.....
Park	1,043	5,240	.....	.....
Powell	391	1,955	.....	.....
Ravalli	1,953	8,058	.....	.....
Rosebud	336	2,621	100	300
Sanders	242	1,235	.....	.....
Sweet Grass	493	2,465	650	1,950
Silver Bow	470	2,205	.....	.....
Teton	367	1,835	78	234
Valley	577	2,885	.....	.....
Yellowstone	1,149	5,745	.....	.....
The State	20,689	\$109,264	2,008	\$6,690

1910 VALUATION OF RAILROADS, FIXED BY STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

	Maine Line Mileage.	Value Per Mile.	Sidetracks Mileage.	Value Per Mile.	Valuation Main Line and Sidetracks.	Valuation by Systems.
Wyoming State Line to Huntley Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	101.74	\$12,500	28.54	\$1,250	\$1,307,425	
Toluca Branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R.	85.54	3,000	5.59	300	258,297	\$1,565,722
Butte, Anaconda & Pacific	25.30	19,925	50.85	1,992	605,397	
Spurs	19.68	14,000	17.43	1,400	299,922	
Stuart Branch	8.94	2,500	4.48	250	23,470	928,789
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Rail- way, from Eastern Line of State to Butte	517.66	14,000	130.73	1,400	7,430,262	
From Butte to Western Line of State..	214.74	12,000	40.99	1,200	2,626,068	
From Harlowton to Lewistown	92.42	10,000	5.92	1,000	630,120	10,686,450
Great Northern (main line)	691.50	19,925	150.88	1,992	14,078,690	
Havre to Butte Branch	290.77	19,925	82.21	1,992	5,957,354	
Billings Branch	194.53	15,000	34.17	1,500	2,969,205	
Somer's Spur	10.45	5,000	2.48	500	53,490	
Kalispell Branch	15.63	15,000	8.77	1,500	247,605	
Marion Spur	25.36	2,000	1.77	200	51,074	
Barker Branch	10.79	125	None	....	1,348	
Sand Coulee Branch	10.48	10,000	3.90	1,000	108,700	
Neihart Branch	38.34	5,000	3.80	500	193,600	
Mountain View Spur	3.32	8,000	0.74	800	27,152	
Red Mountain Spur	1.47	1,000	None	....	1,470	
Fair Grounds Spur	0.68	500	0.15	50	347	
Fernie Branch	8.86	5,000	1.99	500	45,295	
Shelby and Armington Branch	126.58	12,500	22.03	1,250	1,609,787	
Sweet Grass Branch	36.54	5,000	1.15	500	183,275	25,528,393
Northern Pacific (main line)	647.92	19,925	370.35	1,992	13,647,543	
Double Track	130.84	23,925	....	....	3,130,347	
Bitter Root Branch	47.37	15,000	9.56	1,500	724,890	
Bitter Root Branch Extension	16.45	3,000	9.74	300	52,272	
Boulder Branch	7.89	2,500	1.63	250	20,133	
Butte Line	70.90	19,925	33.01	1,992	1,478,438	
Clark's Fork Branch.....	19.71	10,000	10.02	1,000	207,120	
Coeur d'Alene Branch	110.25	12,000	23.10	1,200	1,350,720	
Elkhorn Branch	20.13	3,000	2.05	300	61,005	
St. Regis Cut-Off	21.87	10,500	4.16	1,050	234,003	
Marysville Branch	12.58	6,000	1.46	600	76,356	
Montana Union Branch	50.73	19,925	23.51	1,992	1,057,627	
Butte Hill Spur	8.66	6,000	6.67	600	55,962	
Park Branch	54.26	10,000	8.31	1,000	550,910	
Phillipsburg Branch	25.94	5,200	4.12	520	137,030	
Pony Branch	6.35	6,000	0.40	600	40,140	
Red Bluff Branch	20.99	5,000	2.50	500	106,200	
Red Mountain Branch	16.51	1,500	4.48	150	25,437	
Rocky Fork Branch	44.16	15,750	13.93	1,575	717,460	
Gaylord & Ruby Valley	45.73	11,000	5.21	1,100	508,761	
Wickes Branch	3.91	1,500	1.25	150	6,053	
Shield's River Branch	22.90	5,000	2.04	500	115,520	24,303,927
Oregon Short Line Railroad	125.79	19,925	28.79	1,992	2,563,715	
Yellowstone Park Railroad	9.55	10,000	1.56	1,000	97,060	2,660,775
Yellowstone Park Railway	11.00	2,000	0.95	200	22,190	22,190
					\$65,696,246	\$65,696,246

	Balance on Hand Dec. 1, 1908.	Received 1909.	Received 1910.	Total.	Paid Out 1909.	Paid Out 1910.	Balance on Hand Nov. 30, 1910.	Total.
General Fund	\$ 92,456.60	\$1,188,615.82	\$1,316,711.46	\$2,597,784.18	\$1,203,089.86	\$1,355,115.96	\$3,581.36	\$2,597,784.18
Stock Bounty Fund	17,067.47	36,596.26	37,880.78	91,544.51	44,824.60	28,342.25	18,377.66	91,544.51
Stock Inspector and Detective Fund	13,648.05	22,759.42	26,481.23	62,888.70	25,016.54	28,342.25	9,744.66	62,888.70
Stock Indemnity Fund	3,189.12	5,014.69	10,254.40	18,458.12	1,428.15	1,428.15	13,458.12	18,458.12
Stock Inspection and Indemnity Fund	6,460.94	10,566.67	10,448.10	27,465.11	8,763.51	7,531.94	11,169.66	27,465.11
Fish and Game Fund	52,083.27	43,067.07	70,029.97	165,120.31	44,486.71	47,830.65	72,802.95	165,120.31
Escheated Estates Fund	14,109.55	111.40	765.17	14,986.12	.....	.....	14,986.12	14,986.12
Universities' Library Fund	1,755.00	1,360.00	1,511.97	4,626.97	1,755.00	1,360.00	1,511.97	4,626.97
Soldiers' Home, United States Aid Fund	9,014.01	61,941.46	8,953.12	70,908.59	12,674.49	7,058.95	6,880.57	70,908.59
Forest Reserve Fund	.....	12,844.80	4,806.70	18,651.50	61,941.46	78,172.37	6,880.57	140,113.83
Carey Land Act Board Fund	1,427.18	1,950.00	2,200.00	5,577.18	1,427.18	2,200.00	1,950.00	5,577.18
State Medical Board Fund	503.07	1,514.58	1,027.83	3,045.48	1,027.83	2,857.99	2,857.99	3,045.48
State Law Library Fund	.....	10,188.00	13,274.17	23,462.17	10,188.00	13,274.17	.....	23,462.17
State Bond Fund	.....	387,520.37	69,114.99	456,635.36	383,936.95	68,040.00	4,958.41	456,635.36
State Depository Interest Fund	.....	11,697.60	19,554.43	31,252.03	11,697.60	19,554.43	.....	31,252.03
State Engineer's Expense Fund	.....	1,637.00	1,027.83	2,664.83	1,637.00	2,664.83	.....	2,664.83
State Land Office Expense Fund	.....	2,404.10	5,750.40	8,154.50	2,404.10	5,750.40	.....	8,154.50
Agricultural College Permanent Fund (Morrill Act)	42,463.63	102,012.62	13,367.94	167,844.19	130,755.70	130,755.70	31,800.49	167,844.19
Agricultural College Interest and Income Fund	8,560.39	16,097.73	22,942.61	47,600.73	12,633.05	26,112.36	29,574.22	47,600.73
Agricultural College, United States Aid Fund	.....	40,000.00	45,000.00	85,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00	.....	85,000.00
Capitol Building Interest and Sinking Fund	71,974.29	72,214.87	73,738.22	217,927.38	122,034.78	70,267.55	25,655.05	217,927.38
Capitol Building Bond Fund, Second Issue	.....	100,000.00	202,744.25	302,744.25	74,657.39	213,759.44	14,327.22	302,744.25
Common School Permanent Fund	46,575.22	281,075.15	400,825.96	728,476.33	196,296.30	415,584.15	116,625.88	728,476.33
Common School Interest and Income Fund	46,325.97	535,086.74	594,372.54	1,176,289.25	557,999.47	517,408.69	100,881.09	1,176,289.25
Deaf and Dumb Asylum Permanent Fund	9,009.70	9,349.05	38,068.80	56,427.55	45,000.00	40,350.00	2,075.55	56,427.55
Deaf and Dumb Asylum Interest and Income Fund	5,828.83	9,479.08	9,429.36	24,737.27	11,205.89	10,182.37	3,043.78	24,737.27
Normal School Permanent Fund	41,071.00	18,226.78	22,303.71	81,599.59	76,200.00	5,690.00	24,959.79	81,599.59
Normal School Interest and Income Fund	7,126.67	43,779.08	22,007.14	72,912.89	60,662.63	22,313.77	3,784.19	72,912.89
Reform School Permanent Fund	9,189.91	20,382.70	1,203.70	30,776.31	28,500.00	30.50	2,145.81	30,776.31
Reform School Interest and Income Fund	8,263.94	5,430.09	6,546.99	20,241.02	8,895.59	10,092.77	1,252.66	20,241.02
School of Mines Permanent Fund	20,840.11	42,382.63	61,199.21	124,421.95	55,000.00	65,455.00	3,766.95	124,421.95
School of Mines Interest and Income Fund	20,606.09	13,556.99	17,459.67	51,622.75	11,275.60	20,690.31	1,956.84	51,622.75
University Permanent Fund	4,693.45	14,658.71	35,092.69	54,445.85	7,000.90	50,492.00	3,253.35	54,445.85
University Interest and Income Fund	1,983.15	12,025.49	12,280.67	26,289.31	11,758.54	10,596.41	3,004.36	26,289.31
Carey Land Filing Fund	.....	.....	283.00	283.00	.....	.....	283.00	283.00
Cash Balance	\$564,116.72	\$3,155,517.63	\$3,284,764.15	\$7,004,698.50	\$3,223,452.28	\$3,213,091.57	\$568,154.65	\$7,004,698.50

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS IN MONTANA

Office.	Name.	Residence.
Judges of the United States Circuit Court for the Ninth Judicial Circuit.....	Mr. Justice McKenna..... W. W. Morrow..... Erskine M. Ross..... Wm. B. Gilbert	Washington, D. C. San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal. Portland, Ore.
Judge of the U. S. District Court	Carl Rasch.....	Helena.
U. S. District Attorney.....	James W. Freeman.....	Helena.
Asst. U. S. Attorney.....	S. C. Ford.....	Helena.
Clerk of U. S. Attorney.....	C. O. Tegnall.....	Helena.
Clerk of U. S. District Court.....	Geo. W. Sproule.....	Helena.
Deputy Clerk U. S. District Court.....	Charles R. Garlow.....	Helena.
Deputy Clerk U. S. District Court.....	Harry Drum.....	Butte.
United States Marshal.....	Wm. Lindsay.....	Helena.
Surveyor General.....	John F. Cone.....	Helena.
Collector U. S. Customs.....	T. G. Blair.....	Great Falls.
Register Land Office, Helena.....	Stephen Carpenter.....	Helena.
Receiver Land Office, Helena.....	Geo. O. Freeman.....	Helena.
Register Land Office, Bozeman.....	M. R. Wilson.....	Bozeman.
Receiver Land Office, Bozeman.....	Walter H. Sales.....	Bozeman.
Register Land Office, Miles City.....	Albert Kircher.....	Miles City.
Receiver Land Office, Miles City.....	J. C. Auld.....	Miles City.
Register Land Office, Missoula.....	J. Shull.....	Missoula.
Receiver Land Office, Missoula.....	W. H. Houston.....	Missoula.
Register Land Office, Kalispell.....	Andrew Swaney.....	Kalispell.
Receiver Land Office, Kalispell.....	J. R. Hillman.....	Kalispell.
Register Land Office, Lewistown.....	C. E. McKoin.....	Lewistown.
Receiver Land Office, Lewistown.....	Wyllis A. Hedges	Lewistown.
Register Land Office, Great Falls.....	E. L. Barnes.....	Great Falls.
Receiver Land Office, Great Falls.....	Cnas. A. Wilson.....	Great Falls.
Register Land Office, Billings.....	C. L. Harris.....	Billings.
Receiver Land Office, Billings.....	W. M. Enright.....	Billings.
Register Land Office, Glasgow.....	T. M. Patten.....	Glasgow.
Receiver Land Office, Glasgow.....	W. Shanley.....	Glasgow.
Register Land Office, Havre.....	F. A. Carnal.....	Havre.
Receiver Land Office, Havre.....	R. X. Lewis.....	Havre.

Time and Place of Holding Courts—First Mondays in April and November at Helena. First Tuesdays in February and September at Butte. First Mondays in May and October at Great Falls. Beginning January 1, 1912: First Mondays in January and June at Missoula. First Mondays in March and August at Billings.

FOREIGN CONSULS FOR MONTANA.

Country.	Name.	Address.
Austria-Hungary	Alexander Nuber von Pereked.....	Chicago, Ill.
Belgium	F. Wodon.....	San Francisco, Cal.
France	Louis Emile Houssin De St. Laurent...	Chicago Ill.
Germany	Alfred Geissler	Seattle, Wash.
Great Britain	James Laidlaw	Portland, Ore.
Greece	Geo. Scholometti	Butte, Mont.
Italy	Bernardo Dolzadelli	Butte, Mont.
Mexico	Dr. Plutarco Ornelas	San Francisco, Cal.
Netherlands	G. Birkoff, Jr.....	Chicago, Ill.
Norway	Engelbreth Haggarth Hobe.....	St. Paul, Minn.
Portugal	Luis de Sousa Monteiro Ferreira de Castro	New York, N. Y.
Spain	Jose Maria Lame de Espinosa.....	San Francisco, Cal.
Sweden	C. A. Smith	Minneapolis, Minn.
Switzerland	Arnold Schwyzer	St. Paul, Minn.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Residence.
L. F. Plummer.....	Inspector in Charge.....	Helena.
E. T. Topping.....	Chinese and Immigrant Inspector.....	Helena.
Henry Ching Hing.....	Chinese Interpreter	Helena.
Pliny Patrick.....	Clerk and Acting Inspector.....	Helena.
Samuel C. Walker.....	Chinese and Immigrant Inspector.....	Havre.
Chas. K. Andrews	Chinese and Immigrant Inspector.....	Bonner's Ferry.

UNITED STATES FORESTRY SERVICE.

District No. 1.

Headquarters, Missoula.

W. B. Greeley	District Forester.
F. A. Silcox	Assistant District Forester.
R. H. Rutledge	Chief Officer of Operation.
R. Y. Stuart	Assistant Chief.
E. B. Quiggle	Chief, Section of Occupancy.
R. L. Campbell	Chief, Section of Maintenance.
C. H. Adams	Chief, Officer of Grazing.
W. S. Perrine	Assistant Chief.
W. R. Wheaton	Chief, Office of Products.
F. I. Rockwell	Assistant Chief.
A. W. Cooper	Chief, Office of Silviculture.
D. T. Mason	Assistant Chief.
E. I. Terry	Chief, Section of Silvics.
W. T. Stone	Assistant Chief.
E. C. Clifford	Chief, Section of Planting.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Supervising Engineer's Office.—Helena, Montana.

H. N. Savage	Supervising Engineer.
Willis J. Eggleston	Examiner.
E. E. Roddis	Assistant Examiner.
Robert O. Hayt	Assistant Engineer.
Foster Towle	Assistant Engineer.
G. H. Ellis	Junior Engineer.

Blackfeet Project.—Browning, Montana.

R. M. Snell	Acting Project Engineer.
A. T. Olson	Junior Engineer.
C. E. Frisbee	Chief Clerk.
H. W. Bruen	Special Fiscal Agent.

Flathead Project.—St. Ignatius, Montana.

E. F. Tabor	Project Engineer.
Joseph Wright	Constructing Engineer.
A. J. Fisk	Assistant Engineer.
M. S. Brennan	Assistant Engineer.
W. N. Hill	Assistant Engineer.
John S. Swan	Assistant Engineer.
F. C. Youngblutt	Assistant Engineer.
L. D. Graham	Junior Engineer.
G. L. Sperry	Junior Engineer.
W. R. Hocking	Tunnel Superintendent.
C. W. Donnally	Chief Clerk.
W. H. Meglasson	Special Fiscal Agent.

Fort Peck Project.—Poplar, Montana.

C. J. Moody	Acting Project Engineer.
S. A. Kerr	Assistant Engineer.
Claude Glenn	Chief Clerk and Special Fiscal Agent.

Huntley Project.—Huntley, Montana.

C. D. Howe	Acting Project Engineer.
R. H. Rollins	Assistant Engineer.
O. P. Pesman	Assistant Superintendent of Irrigation.
E. B. LeClaire	Special Fiscal Agent.

Lower Yellowstone Project.—Glendive, Montana.

R. S. Stockton	Project Engineer.
Chris Perkins	Superintendent of Irrigation Dist. No. 1.
R. L. Willis	Superintendent of Irrigation Dist. No. 2.
G. L. Davis	Superintendent of Irrigation Dist. No. 3.
F. J. Israel	Special Fiscal Agent.

Milk River Project.—Malta, Montana.

G. O. Sanford	Project Engineer.
R. H. Fifield	Assistant Engineer.
L. H. Mitchell	Assistant Engineer.
I. B. Hosig	Assistant Engineer.
A. S. Hanscom	Junior Engineer.
R. K. McComb	Junior Engineer.
H. L. Scott	Junior Engineer.
W. E. Conner	Junior Engineer.
K. H. Fletcher	Junior Engineer.
H. A. Parker	Junior Engineer.
E. G. Lee	Chief Clerk.
W. T. Parker	Special Fiscal Agent.

St. Mary Project.—Babb, Montana.

G. E. Stratton	Project Engineer.
C. E. Hayes	Assistant Engineer.

Sun River Project.—Fort Shaw, Montana.

J. B. Bond	Acting Project Engineer.
A. J. Hayes	Assistant Engineer.
C. B. Long	Assistant Engineer.
C. L. Bailey	Assistant Engineer.
M. C. Knapp	Junior Engineer.
W. C. Burk	Acting Chief Clerk.
G. W. Brown	Special Fiscal Agent.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS FOR MONTANA.

State.	Name.	Address.
Dist. of Columbia....	Chas. S. Bundy.....	Corner Four and a Half and D. Sts., Washington, D. C.
Massachusetts	Edward J. Jones.....	61 Court St., Boston, Mass.
New York.....	George H. Corey.....	56 Wall St., New York City.
New York.....	Joseph B. Braman.....	120 Broadway, New York City.
Pennsylvania	Mac Wilkie	703 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania	Francis E. Fairman.....	824 Frick Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania	John S. Kurtz.....	1037 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Great Britain	Thomas Cato Warsford.....	9 Staple Inn, London, England.
Great Britain	J. Bruce Hendry.....	7 New Square, Lincoln Inn, London, England.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Address.	Appointed.
Anker, Sigard	Plentywood	April 20, 1907.
Allen, Geo. R.	Twin Bridges	October 2, 1909.
Ainsworth, A. S.	Thompson	January 30, 1907.
Anderson, Adam.....	Decker	January 11, 1911.
Atzell, Dudley	Stanford	January 22, 1909.
Bush, J. E.	Zortman	March 19, 1910.
Beatty, J. A.	Ashland	February 13, 1908.
Brubaker, W. A.	Terry	Sept'ber 24, 1907.
Burleigh, H. J.	Plains	September 24, 1907.
Beebe, Wm. A.	Heron	November 1, 1908.
Boyle Chas. H.	Fort Benton	May 1, 1909.
Beaver, C. E.	Custer	December 18, 1910.
Blackstone, D. L.	Chinook	October 15, 1907.
Bailey, F. C.	Big Fork	January 27, 1909.
Bemis, R. H.	Belt	October 10, 1908.
Blake, R. W.	Grass Range	March 4, 1908.
Barber, W. R.	Baker	July 1, 1909.
Biggs, C. E.	Chester	July 25, 1909.
Bayers, A. C.	Lavina	March 22, 1909.
Brookway, B. W.	Malta	October 24, 1910.
Butts, W. L.	Leedy	August 4, 1910.
Blakeley, C. P.	Absarokee	January 3, 1911.
Cook, E. S.	Roundup	June 13, 1908.
Conlter, Geo. C.	Culbertson	March 5, 1908.
Cowan, W. T.	Box Elder	July 1, 1905.
Covington, C. C.	Augusta	December 14, 1905.
Chapman, A. R.	Plentywood	May 11, 1910.
Collins, Jno.	Harden	October 17, 1908.
Cotter, W. F.	Helmville	July 14, 1910.
Collins, J. B.	Miles City	July 16, 1909.
Christie, Alex.	Big Sandy	October 24, 1910.
Duffy, Jno.	Medicine Lake	February 1, 1909.
Davis, W. George	Sweet Grass	September 27, 1907.
Daniels, M. A.	Poplar	December 1, 1909.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.—(Continued.)

Name.	Address.	Appointed.
Davis, Arthur	Livingston	April 1, 1905.
Dempsey, P. H.	Dayton	April 10, 1905.
Darling, M. S.	Conrad	April 21, 1909.
Dady, J. W.	Lame Deer	June 11, 1907.
Davidson, Clarence N.	Butte	July 11, 1908.
Demers, L. A.	Arlee	July 30, 1910.
Dworshak, F. M.	Ekalaka	January 3, 1911.
Fjeld, Olaf C.	Shelby	Novemb'r 13, 1908.
Farris, J. T.	Hinsdale	June 11, 1907.
Federhen, Frank H.	Dupuyer	October 23, 1908.
Ferris, Jno. C.	Collins	June 14, 1910.
Frary, W. S.	Great Falls	April 17, 1909.
Grande, A. C.	White Sulphur Springs	January 4, 1909.
Gray, F. Z.	Fallon	February 5, 1906.
Garrett, E. C.	Choteau	October 4, 1907.
Gmuly, J. A.	Columbus	August 20, 1910.
Goodnow, C. D.	Broadview	July 10, 1909.
Handel, F. W.	Musselshell	January 16, 1905.
Henderson, W. C.	Jordan	January 24, 1910.
Hill, H. B.	Mondak	March 23, 1908.
Hvde, W. L.	Bridger	July 24, 1909.
Hanley, Dan.	Lewistown	July 29, 1910.
Howes, C. H.	Belton	August 19, 1910.
Hodges, S. L.	Martinsdale	April 1, 1910.
Hansen, S.	Browning	August 27, 1910.
Hopkins, F.	Paxton	October 21, 1909.
Hazelbaker, F. A.	Dillon	June 10, 1909.
James, J. W.	Anaconda	Sept'mb'r 10, 1910.
Johnston, J. W.	Fort Custer	April 25, 1908.
Johnson, A. S.	Dillon	June 11, 1907.
Kelsey, T. B.	Moorhead	March 9, 1905.
Lyle, F. W.	Red Lodge	January 17, 1910.
Myers, F. C.	Pony	December 4, 1905.
Muri, D. J.	Forsyth	June 11, 1907.
Miller, Fred E.	Crow Agency	Novemb'r 18, 1909.
Matthews, Walter	Choteau	April 7, 1910.
Molum, Bernt M.	Capitol	April 19, 1909.
Mann, F. L.	Billings	April 20, 1907.
McDowell, Jno.	Gold Butte	April 20, 1907.
Mahn, H. W.	Babb	May 7, 1907.
Madsen, E. F.	Dagmar	January 2, 1909.
Mack, F. M.	Whitlash	Decemb'r 18, 1908.
Posten, J. D.	Libby	July 1, 1905.
Pyper, W. B.	Havre	February 23, 1908.
Packer, H. C.	Hamilton	April 20, 1907.
Peterson, W. J.	Hedgesville	Decemb'r 21, 1910.
Rood, Guy L.	Ridgelawn	Februarv 23, 1908.
Randall, J. B.	Wolf Point	February 23, 1908.
Rhoades, W. E.	Glasgow	Novemb'r 21, 1907.
Stevenson, B. R.	Wisdom	March 4, 1910.
Scheetz, Geo.	Terry	April 6, 1907.
Smith, Wallace, P.	Missoula	July 1, 1905.
Sparrow, F. B.	Lakeview	October 23, 1907.
Straight, W. O.	Harlowtown	January 18, 1911.
Sample, H. A.	Glendive	Nov. 11, 1905.
Sullivan, Jeremiah	Fort Benton	January 17, 1909.
Simpson, Geo. H.	Columbus	Sept. 27, 1909.
Scott, F. H.	Clear Creek	June 30, 1909.
Sands, W. B.	Chinook	July 1, 1909.
Skillman, C. N.	Big Timber	July 1, 1909.
Small, S. J.	Judith Gap	October 17, 1908.
Shields, Jno. W.	Conrad	Nov. 28, 1908.
Smith, J. W.	Ingomar	Decemb'r 29, 1910.
Thompson, H. R.	Helena	Decemb'r 20, 1909.
Vennum, G. W.	Harlem	March 18, 1909.
Whitney, Lucius	Joliet	June 26, 1910.
Warner, A. C.	Choteau	July 1, 1909.

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY.
(Appointed for two years.)

Number of District and Name of Referee.	Residence.	Counties in District.	Appointed.
1.—F. W. Haskins.....	Butte.....	Beaverhead Deer Lodge Powell Madison Silver Bow	Nov. 4 1909
2.—S. A. Balliet.....	Helena.....	Broadwater Jefferson Lewis & Clark	July 25 1909
3.—Vacant. Referred to F. W. Haskins .....	.....	Meagher Granite Missoula Ravalli	Nov. 4 1909
4.—A. H. Gray.....	Great Falls.....	Sanders Chouteau Cascade Fergus Teton	Mar 28 1910
5.—Henry A. Frith.....	Billings.....	Valley Carbon Custer Dawson Yellowstone	July 25 1909
6.—J. E. Rockwood.....	Kalispell.....	Rosebud Flathead Lincoln	Feb. 28 1908
7.—Edmund M. Niles.....	Livingston.....	Gallatin Park Sweet Grass	Feb. 28 1908

NATIONAL FORESTS IN MONTANA.

Name.	Area.	Supervisor.	Address.
Absaroka	980,440	V. Gifford Lantry	Livingston.
Beartooth	685,293	Glen A. Smith	Billings.
Beaverhead	1,441,475	C. K. Wyman	Dillon.
Bitterroot	1,180,900	W. W. White	Missoula.
Blackfeet	1,041,340	J. F. Preston	Kalispell.
Cabinet	1,020,960	Ralph H. Bushnell ...	Thompson.
Custer	590,720	Elmer R. Brunke	Ashland.
Deer Lodge	1,030,850	D. T. Mason	Anaconda.
Flathead	2,092,785	Page S. Bunker	Kalispell.
Gallatin	907,160	D. T. Conkling	Bozeman.
Helena	930,180	J. B. Seely	Helena.
Jefferson	1,255,320	Wallace S. Perrine ...	Great Falls.
Kootenai	1,661,260	Door Skeels	Libby.
Lewis and Clark	844,136	Scott Leavitt	Choteau.
Lolo	1,211,680	Elers Koch	Missoula.
Madison	1,102,860	Clifton W. Hudson ...	Sheridan.
Missoula	1,237,509	D. G. Kinney	Missoula.
Sioux	145,253	C. A. Ballinger	Camp Crook, S. D.

Directory of State Officials.

Congressional Delegation.

Office.	Name and Residence.	Term Expires
United States Senator	Joseph M. Dixon, Missoula.....	March 4, 1913
United States Senator	Henry L. Myers, Hamilton.....	March 4, 1917
Representative	Charles N. Pray, Fort Benton....	March 4, 1913

Representative Districts and Apportionment.

Beaverhead	1	Missoula	5
Broadwater	1	*Misselshell	1
Carbon	3	Park	2
Cascade	6	Powell	1
Chouteau	4	Ravalli	2
Custer	3	Rosebud	2
Dawson	3	Sanders	1
Deer Lodge	3	Silver Bow	12
Fergus	4	Sweet Grass	1
Flathead	4	Teton	2
Gallatin	3	Valley	3
Granite	1	Yellowstone	5
Jefferson	1		
Lewis and Clark	5	Total	83
Lincoln	1	One Senator from each County	29
Madison	2		
Meagher	1	Total	112

*Created by Act approved Feb. 21, 1911, effective March 1, 1911.

Members of the Senate of the Twelfth Legislative Assembly.

(Regular Session convenes at 12 o'clock, noon, on the First Monday in January, each odd numbered year. Limit of session, 60 days. Elected No. 8, 1910. Term of office, four years.)

Name.	Politics.	County.	Residence.
Burlingame, J. M.	Rep.	Cascade	Great Falls.
Christopher, W. E.	Rep.	Sanders	Thompson.
*Cockrell, Moncure	Dem.	Powell	Deer Lodge.
*Conrow, John M.	Dem.	Park	Livingston.
Dearborn, Allen R.	Dem.	Granite	Phillipsburg.
Donlan, Edward	Rep.	Missoula	Missoula.
Duncan, M. M.	Dem.	Madison	Virginia City.
Dunnigan, W. H.	Rep.	Deer Lodge	Anaconda.
Edwards, John E.	Rep.	Rosebud	Forsyth.
Everett, T. M.	Rep.	Chouteau	Harlem.
Gallwey, Harry	Dem.	Silver Bow	Butte.
George W. B.	Dem.	Yellowstone	Billings.
Groff, H. C.	Dem.	Ravalli	Victor.
*Kessler, C. N.	Rep.	Lewis and Clark.	Helena.
Larson, T. O.	Rep.	Teton	Choteau.
Leary, James E.	Dem.	Lincoln	Libby.
Leighton, Dr. I. A.	Rep.	Jefferson	Boulder.
*McCarthy, J. C.	Dem.	Gallatin	Bozeman.
*McCone, George	Rep.	Dawson	Glendive.
*McDonnell, Charles ..	Rep.	Sweet Grass	Melville.
*Meyer, W. F.	Rep.	Carbon	Red Lodge.
Muffy, C. S.	Dem.	Broadwater	Winston.
*Selway, E. O.	Rep.	Beaverhead	Dillon.
Stout, Thomas	Dem.	Fergus	Lewistown.
Survant, John	Rep.	Valley	Malta.
*Sykes, H. N.	Rep.	Custer	Ekalaka.
*Tooley, C. P.	Rep.	Meagher	Twodot.
Whiteside, Fred	Dem.	Flathead	Kalispell.

*Term expires Jan. 6, 1913.

Members of the House of Representatives of the Twelfth Legislative Assembly.
(Elected Nov. 8, 1910. Term of Office, Two Years.)

Name.	Politics.	County.	Residence.
Alley, Roy S.	Dem.	Silver Bow	Butte.
Asbridge, J. L.	Dem.	Fergus	Lewistown.
Baker, John	Dem.	Lewis and Clark.	Helena.
Bell, C. S.	Rep.	Yellowstone	Billings.
Bernard, P. N.	Rep.	Lincoln	Eureka.
Berry, W. W.	Dem.	Missoula	Missoula.
Binnard, Joseph	Dem.	Silver Bow	Butte.
Blackburn, G. E.	Dem.	Silver Bow	Butte.
Blake, Harold N.	Rep.	Deer Lodge	Anaconda.
Brady, S. O'N. C.	Dem.	Park	Livingston.
Burt, George W.	Rep.	Custer	Ismay.
Byrnes, Owen	Dem.	Lewis and Clark.	Gould.
Crouch, S. J.	Dem.	Broadwater	Three Forks.
Dobell, J. L.	Dem.	Silver Bow	Butte.
Donohue, D. J.	Dem.	Dawson	Glendive.
Duffy, James C.	Dem.	Granite	Southern Cross.
Duffy, P. J.	Dem.	Silver Bow	Butte.
Ebert, Napoleon	Dem.	Park	Livingston.
Eliel, Frank	Rep.	Beaverhead	Dillon.
English, G. B.	Rep.	Deer Lodge	Anaconda.
Gillis, P. C.	Dem.	Silver Bow	Butte.
Gray, Frank L.	Rep.	Flathead	Polson.
Grubb, G. H.	Rep.	Flathead	Kalispell.
Hayes, John	Dem.	Cascade	Great Falls.
Herbold, F. D.	Dem.	Rosebud	Sumatra.
Hewett, M. L.	Rep.	Jefferson	Basin.
Hickey, John	Rep.	Granite	Philpsburg.
Higgins, Ronald	Rep.	Missoula	Missoula.
Holt, R. K.	Rep.	Cascade	Great Falls.
Holter, Albert L.	Rep.	Lewis and Clark.	Helena.
Jacobson, Martin	Rep.	Teton	Cut Bank.
Johnson, George W.	Dem.	Ravalli	Stevensville.
Johnson, Tom A.	Dem.	Lewis and Clark.	Helena.
Jordan, Arthur	Rep.	Madison	Twin Bridges.
Kammerer, Charles	Dem.	Madison	Ruby.
Kirschwing, Joseph	Dem.	Cascade	Great Falls.
Law, B. B.	Dem.	Gallatin	Bozeman.
Lissner, James	Dem.	Lewis and Clark.	Helena.
Macdonald, Dr. A. D.	Dem.	Flathead	Kalispell.
McDowell, W. W.	Dem.	Silver Bow	Butte.
McMurry, W. E.	Dem.	Ravalli	Hamilton.
McNally, J. E.	Dem.	Silver Bow	Butte.
McQuitty, I. S.	Dem.	Meagher	Harlowton.
Martin, W. L.	Dem.	Sweet Grass	Melville.
Moore, P. J.	Dem.	Silver Bow	Butte.
Moore, R. J.	Rep.	Valley	Glasgow.
Murray, T. J.	Rep.	Beaverhead	Dillon.
Nelson, F. E.	Rep.	Jefferson	Whitehall.
Nolan, C. B.	Dem.	Lewis and Clark.	Helena.
O'Flynn, E. F.	Dem.	Silver Bow	Butte.
O'Hern, Daniel L.	Dem.	Missoula	Missoula.
Owenhouse, E. J.	Dem.	Gallatin	Bozeman.
Paul, W. J.	Rep.	Powell	Deer Lodge.
Ralston, W. A.	Rep.	Deer Lodge	Fish Trap.
Reel, W. A.	Dem.	Madison	Norris.
Reser, A. H.	Rep.	Chouteau	Chinook.
Roberts, J. W.	Rep.	Cascade	Great Falls.
Rodgers, H. W.	Rep.	Deer Lodge	Anaconda.
Sarter, Theodore	Rep.	Meagher	White Sulphur Springs.
Schwartz Jr., Henry F.	Rep.	Chouteau	Gildford.
Slayton, D. W.	Rep.	Fergus	Lavina.
Stevens, Harry R.	Rep.	Silver Bow	Butte.
Story, Nelson Jr.	Rep.	Gallatin	Bozeman.
Swick, C. L.	Rep.	Deer Lodge	Anaconda.
*Terrett, W. W. D.	Dem.	Custer	Miles City.
Tolman, John N.	Rep.	Carbon	Red Lodge.
Tuttle, S. F.	Dem.	Jefferson	Boulder.
Vaughan, Harry J.	Rep.	Sanders	Trout Creek.
Whaley, W. C.	Dem.	Broadwater	Townsend.
Wheeler, B. K.	Dem.	Silver Bow	Butte.
Wheeler, E. A.	Dem.	Cascade	Belt.
Williams, Henry	Rep.	Deer Lodge	Anaconda.
Woody, Frank	Dem.	Missoula	Missoula.
Word, R. Lee	Dem.	Lewis and Clark.	Helena.

*Deceased.

Roster of the Senate.

Office.	Name.	County.
President	W. R. Allen	Deer Lodge.
President, Pro Tempore	Edward Donlan	Missoula.
Secretary	Nathan Godfrey	Lewis and Clark.
Assistant Secretary	Charles B. Gibbs	Sanders.
Chaplain	J. F. McNamee	Lewis and Clark.
Sergeant-at-Arms	Joseph Corby	Silver Bow.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	H. C. Provinse	Carbon.
Journal Clerk	W. H. Harrison	Cascade.
Assistant Journal Clerk	Miss Florence Lakin	Lincoln.
Enrolling Clerk	J. H. Hoy	Deer Lodge.
Engrossing Clerk	Mrs. E. W. Peede	Beaerhead.
Bill Clerk	Mrs. Joseph Westcott	Chouteau.
Postmaster	E. J. Fleming	Rosebud.
Doorkeeper	P. Flemming	Dawson.
Doorkeeper	Henry Madsen	Jefferson.
Doorkeeper	Kain Connors	Rosebud.
Watchman	C. W. Tice	Meagher.
Watchman	Oscar Odenwall	Teton.
Watchman	Gus Rafalovich	Deer Lodge.
Janitor	C. M. Sherman	Fergus.
Janitor	J. Arnette	Lewis and Clark.
Page	Alva Lamb	Sweet Grass.
Page	Robert Fredericks	Missoula.
Page	Brownie Burke	Lewis and Clark.

Roster of the House.

Office.	Name.	County..
Speaker	W. W. McDowell	Silver Bow.
Speaker Pro Tempore	R. Lee Word	Lewis and Clark.
Chief Clerk	Finlay McRae	Lewis and Clark.
Assistant Chief Clerk	H. P. Harmon	Flathead.
Journal Clerk	D. Oswald Cohen	Silver Bow.
Assistant Journal Clerk	Amelia Briedenbach	Lewis and Clark.
Enrolling Clerk	Vincent Fortune	Lewis and Clark.
Engrossing Clerk	H. W. DeWalt	Broadwater.
Bill Clerk	Frank M. McHaffie	Missoula.
Stenographer to Chief Clerk	Minnie S. Bowers	Lewis and Clark.
Sergeant-at-Arms	J. L. DeHart	Cascade.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	Dan McLeod	Granite.
Chaplain	I. N. Smith	Ravalli.
Doorkeeper	G. C. Dodds	Madison.
Doorkeeper	W. F. Brennan	Silver Bow.
Doorkeeper	E. F. Hanley	Gallatin.
Watchman	A. J. Haley	Lewis and Clark.
Watchman	J. S. Pearson	Cascade.
Watchman	Wm. H. Bushnell	Lewis and Clark.
Assistant Postmaster	Geo. Meyers	Fergus.
Page	William Miller	Lewis and Clark.
Page	James McElwee	Gallatin.
Page	Eddie McEvoy	Silver Bow.
Page	Joseph A. Bubser	Lewis and Clark.
Page	Claude Johnson	Ravalli.

State Officials.

(The Postoffice Address of all State Officials is Helena.)

Office.	Name.	Residence.
Governor	Edwin L. Norris	Dillon.
Lieutenant Governor	William R. Allen	Anaconda.
Secretary of State	Abraham N. Yoder	Butte.
Treasurer	E. E. Esselstyn	Billings.
Attorney General	Albert J. Galen	Helena.
Auditor	Harry R. Cunningham	Butte.
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Wilfred E. Harmon	Pozeman.
Clerk of Supreme Court	John T. Athey	Great Falls.
Railroad Commissioner	Daniel Boyle	Livingston.
Railroad Commissioner	R. T. Stanton	Pozeman.
Railroad Commissioner	E. A. Morley	Butte.
Secretary of Railroad Commission	R. P. McLaren	Helena.
Clerk	O. W. Tong	Helena.
Inspector	S. M. Ross	Helena.
Stenographer	Alma L. Mohr	Helena.

Note—Each officer is elected for four years with the following exceptions: Clerk of the Supreme Court is elected for six years, the term of the present Clerk expiring January 1, 1916. The term of Railroad Commissioner Boyle will expire January 1, 1915; B. T. Stanton, January 1, 1913, and E. A. Morley, January 1, 1917.

STATE SUPREME COURT.

Name.	Position.	Elected.	Term Expires.
Theodore Brantly	Chief Justice	Nov. 8, 1910.	Jan. 2, 1916.
Henry C. Smith	Associate Justice	Nov. 5, 1906.	Jan. 4, 1913.
William L. Holloway	Associate Justice	Nov. 3, 1908.	Jan. 4, 1915.

Clerk of Supreme Court, John T. Athey.
 Marshal of Supreme Court, M. W. Race.
 Stenographer, A. C. Schneider.
 Attendant, W. O. Craig.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Office.	Name.	Appointed.	Term expires
Private Secretary to the Governor.....	Will Aiken	Mar. 4, 1909	Jan. 1, 1913
Stenographer to the Governor.....	J. Albert Livingston	Mar. 23, 1910	Jan. 1, 1913
State Land Agent.....	C. A. Whipple.....	Jan. 4, 1911	Aug. 16, 1913
Register State Lands	F. H. Ray.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 20, 1913
State Forester	Charles Jungberg.....	Dec. 23, 1909	Dec. 23, 1913
Commissioner Bureau of Agriculture.			
Industry and Publicity	Jno. H. Hall.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 4, 1913
State Examiner	Carlos Kumpe.....	Mar. 23, 1910	Mar. 4, 1913
Veterinary Surgeon	M. E. Knowles.....	Mar. 19, 1907	Mar. 8, 1911
Inspector of Mines	Wm. Walsh.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 4, 1913
Deputy Inspector of Mines	W. B. Orem.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 4, 1913
Coal Mine Inspector	J. B. McDermott.....	Dec. 9, 1909	Nov. 28, 1913
Boiler Inspector	J. H. Dailey.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 4, 1913
Assistant Boiler Inspector	R. Moran.....	Feb. 18, 1910	Mar. 4, 1913
Assistant Boiler Inspector	Stephen Parker.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 4, 1913
Game and Fish Warden	Henry Avare.....	Apr. 7, 1909	Mar. 25, 1913
State Engineer	A. W. Mahon.....	Mar. 7, 1911	Mar. 7, 1915
Secretary Bureau of Child and Animal Protection	J. M. Kennedy.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 4, 1913
Deputy, Missoula District	Waller Shobe.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 4, 1913
Deputy, Butte District	P. J. Gilligan.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 4, 1913
Deputy, Havre District	L. K. Devlin.....	Mar. 14, 1909	Mar. 14, 1913
Deputy, Billings District	H. F. Bodine.....	Mar. 14, 1909	Mar. 14, 1913
Deputy, Great Falls District	J. L. De Hart.....	Mar. 9, 1911	Mar. 4, 1913
Deputy, Kalispell District	Jas. K. Lang.....	Mar. 8, 1911	Mar. 4, 1913

DEPUTY GAME WARDENS.

Name.	Address.
D. H. Morgan (Chief Deputy).....	Helena.
Henry L. Sherlock	Boulder.
J. E. Clifford	Anaconda.
Henry Ferguson	Bozeman.
W. W. McCormick	Missoula.
J. R. Froman	Missoula.
Harry Cosner	Malta.
H. D. Vance	Ovando.
Sherman Cushman	Great Falls.
T. J. Thompson	Forsyth.
A. R. Boyer	Billings.
P. W. Nelson	Livingston.
Thomas Berkin	Lewistown.
W. J. Dorrington	Choteau.
S. F. Ralston	Kalispell.
Henry Tuggerman (Pryor Mountain Game Preserve)	Bowler.

C. E. Healea, Director Fish Hatcheries at Anaconda and in Flathead County, Anaconda.

ROSTER OF THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF MONTANA.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

Governor Edwin L. Norris, Commander-in-Chief.

Brig. Gen. Phil. Greenan, Chief of Staff	Adjutant General
Col. James T. Stanford	Inspector General
Col. S. C. Atkinson	Quartermaster General
Col. R. C. Monahan	Surgeon General
Major Jesse B. Roote	Judge Advocate General
Major Edmund J. Calloway	Chief Commissary General
Major S. G. Jeans	Chief of Ordnance
Major C. T. Sacket	Chief Engineer
Major William Cave	Chief Paymaster
Captain A. N. Maxeiner	Chief Signal Officer
Lieut. Col. Peter Sanger	Aid-de-Camp
Lieut. Col. Walter L. Verge	Aid-de-Camp
Lieut. Col. Harry G. Wright	Aid-de-Camp

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Location.	Name and Rank.	Designation.
Headquarters Second Infantry Virginia City	Col. George W. Reif	Commanding Regiment.
	Lieut. Col. M. J. Walsh	Duty with Regiment.
	Major Col. J. Donahue	Commanding 1st Bat.
	Major John J. McGuinness	Commanding 2nd Bat.
	Major Robert N. Eaton	Commanding 3rd Bat.
	Major William C. Riddell	Surgeon.
	Captain W. Lennie-Smith	Chaplain.
	Captain C. N. Sargent	Adjutant.
	Captain J. Leroy Tucker	Quartermaster.
	Captain C. C. Wallin	Assistant Surgeon.
	1st Lieut. F. M. Flinn	Assistant Surgeon.
	1st Lieut. A. A. Baker	Adjutant 1st Bat.
	1st Lieut. C. E. McGuinness	Adjutant 2nd Bat.
	1st Lieut. C. M. Bennett	Adjutant 3rd Bat.
Company "A", Bozeman.	2nd Lieut. S. C. Pierce	Q. M. & Com. 1st Bat.
	2nd Lieut. Andrew Harding	Q. M. & Com. 2nd Bat.
	2nd Lieut. C. C. Owing	Q. M. & Com. 3rd Bat.
Company "B", Butte.	Captain E. W. Williams	Commanding Company.
	1st Lieut. H. H. Trent	Duty with Company.
	2nd Lieut. W. E. Belamere	Duty with Company.
Company "C", Big Timber.	Captain R. B. Vickers	Commanding Company.
	1st Lieut. W. B. Hutchinson	Duty with Company.
	2nd Lieut. L. C. Lamont	Duty with Company.
Company "D", Lewistown.	Captain H. J. Nicholson	Commanding Company.
	1st Lieut. E. W. Agam	Duty with Company.
	2nd Lieut. Ernest George	Duty with Company.
Company "E", Miles City.	Captain James M. Croft	Commanding Company.
	1st Lieut. Thos. L. Pitman	Duty with Company.
	2nd Lieut. H. C. Tilzey	Duty with Company.
Company "F", Kallispell.	Captain J. A. Chartrand	Commanding Company.
	1st Lieut. R. F. Tugale	Duty with Company.
	2nd Lieut. C. R. Tisor	Duty with Company.
Company "G", Helena.	Captain L. A. Foote	Commanding Company.
	1st Lieut. Clyde O. Jordan	Duty with Company.
	2nd Lieut. William O. Whipps	Duty with Company.
Company "H", Kallispell.	Captain Thomas Travis	Commanding Company.
	1st Lieut. Frank E. Hirsh	Duty with Company.
	2nd Lieut. George E. Logan	Duty with Company.
Company "I", Glendive.	Captain James J. Snell	Commanding Company.
	1st Lieut. M. L. Doering	Duty with Company.
	2nd Lieut. C. M. Bowers	Duty with Company.
Company "J", Billings.	Captain Elmer Rivenes	Commanding Company.
	1st Lieut. N. E. Eggleston	Duty with Company.
	2nd Lieut. S. S. Irving	Duty with Company.
Company "K", Libby.	Captain Paul McCormick, Jr.	Commanding Company.
	1st Lieut. E. P. Neill	Duty with Company.
	2nd Lieut. R. L. Morris	Duty with Company.
Company "L", Libby.	Captain Paul D. Pratt	Commanding Company.
	1st Lieut. Rutledge Parker	Duty with Company.
	2nd Lieut. A. E. Merrill	Duty with Company.
	1st Lieut. Walter A. Seaman	L. S. A. P.
	Captain J. Harley Miskimen	Retired List.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Edwin L. Norris	Governor	President.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Secretary.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General	Member.

Clerk of the Board: Percy Witmer.

STATE FURNISHING BOARD.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Edwin L. Norris	Governor	President.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Secretary.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General	Member.

Clerk of the Board: Percy Witmer.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Edwin L. Norris	Governor	President.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Secretary.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General	Member.
E. E. Esselstyn	Treasurer	Member.
Harry R. Cunningham	Auditor	Member.

Clerk of the Board: J. J. Ryan.

STATE BOARD OF LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Edwin L. Norris	Governor	President.
Wilfred E. Harmon	Supt. Public Instruction	Secretary.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Member.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General	Member.

Clerk of the Board: Mrs. Randolph Thompson.

STATE BOARD OF PARDONS.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General	President.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Secretary.
Harry R. Cunningham	Auditor	Member.

Clerk of the Board: J. J. Ryan.

STATE BOARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Edwin L. Norris	Governor	President.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Secretary.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General	Member.

Clerk of the Board: J. J. Ryan.

STATE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE INSANE.

Members.	Title.	Organization.
Edwin L. Norris	Governor	President.
Abraham N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Secretary.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General	Member.

Clerk of the Board: J. J. Ryan.

CAREY LAND ACT BOARD.

Members.	Title.	Address.
Edwin L. Norris	Governor	Helena.
A. N. Yoder	Secretary of State	Helena.
Albert J. Galen	Attorney General	Helena.

Secretary, A. W. Mahon, State Engineer; Assistant Secretary, G. R. Davies.

STATE LAW LIBRARY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Members.	Organization.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Theo. Brantly	President	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 1, 1916.
Henry C. Smith	Member	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 1, 1913.
Wm. L. Holloway	Member	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 1, 1915.
A. N. Yoder	Secretary	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 1, 1913.
Harry R. Cunningham.	Member	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 1, 1913.

Librarian: A. K. Barbour.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Members.	Organization.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Edwin L. Norris.	President	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 3, 1913..
A. J. Galen	Attorney General.	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 3, 1913..
W. E. Harmon..	Secretary	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 3, 1913..
C. M. Hall.....	Member	Missoula	Sept. 15, 1910..	Feb. 7, 1914..
Roy E. Ayres....	Member	Lewistown	Apr. 7, 1909..	Mar. 2, 1911..
O. W. McConnell.	Member	Helena	Mar. 18, 1909..	Mar. 2, 1911..
O. P. Chisholm.	Member	Bozeman	Apr. 1, 1908..	Feb. 12, 1912..
S. D. Largent....	Member	Great Falls	Apr. 1, 1908..	Feb. 8, 1912..
H. G. Pickett....	Member	Helena	May 24, 1909..	Feb. 10, 1913..
G. T. Paul	Member	Billon	May 24, 1909..	Feb. 10, 1913..
N. R. Leonard....	Member	Butte	Feb. 10, 1910..	Feb. 1, 1914..

Secretary of the Board: B. T. Hathaway.

STATE BOARD OF TEXT BOOK COMMISSIONERS.

Name.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
S. D. Largent	Great Falls	March 7, 1907...	March 7, 1912.
W. E. Chambers	Butte	March 7, 1907...	March 7, 1912.
Lewis Terwilliger	Livingston	March 7, 1907...	March 7, 1912.
Ward H. Nye	Billings	June 21, 1910...	March 7, 1912.
L. R. Foote	Billon	March 4, 1910...	March 7, 1915.
W. E. Harmon	Bozeman	March 4, 1910...	March 7, 1915.
H. A. Davee	Lewistown	May 4, 1910...	March 7, 1915.

**STATE HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.**

Members.	Organization.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Frank H. Woody	President	Missoula	Mar. 26, 1909....	Mar. 26, 1911.
W. M. Biggs	Secretary	Helena	Mar. 26, 1909....	Mar. 26, 1911.
J. U. Sanders	Vice Pres	Helena	Mar. 26, 1909....	Mar. 26, 1911.
R. Lee Word	Member	Helena	Mar. 26, 1909....	Mar. 26, 1911.
Lester S. Willson	Member	Bozeman	Mar. 26, 1909....	Mar. 26, 1911.
W. Y. Pemberton	Librarian	Helena	June 1, 1909....	May 31, 1911.
F. A. Fortune	Asst. Librarian ..	Helena	June 1, 1909....	May 31, 1911.
Mary F. Sheriff	Asst. Librarian ..	Helena	June 1, 1909....	May 31, 1911.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Name.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Sid. J. Coffee	Missoula	Mar. 25, 1910.	Mar. 25, 1913.
J. L. Kraker	Bozeman	Dec. 17, 1907....	Feb. 10, 1911.
T. M. Kehoe	Billings	Nov. 9, 1909....	Mar. 23, 1912.

STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Members.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
F. J. Adams	Great Falls	Dec. 23, 1905....	Feb. 10, 1912.
W. C. Riddell	Helena	Dec. 20, 1905....	Jan. 1, 1913.
S. A. Cooney	Helena	Mar. 16, 1907....	Dec. 31, 1913.
F. M. Poindexter	Dillon	Apr. 1, 1908....	Mar. 27, 1915.
Wm. L. Renick	Butte	Feb. 10, 1910....	Mar. 2, 1917.
P. H. McCarthy	Butte	Feb. 2, 1911....	Sept. 6, 1916.
W. P. Mills	Missoula	Feb. 2, 1911....	Feb. 10, 1918.

STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHY.

Members.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Assa. Willard	Missoula	June 14, 1909....	May 13, 1911.
Levi K. Cramb	Butte	Mar. 9, 1908....	Mar. 21, 1912.
W. C. Dawes	Bozeman	June 14, 1909....	Feb. 10, 1913.

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

Members.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
D. J. Wait	Helena	July 5, 1907....	June 23, 1912.
A. Chevigny	Butte	Feb. 21, 1908....	Mar. 2, 1913.
G. E. Longeway	Great Falls	June 1, 1910....	Mar. 27, 1911.
R. R. Rathbone	Dillon	June 9, 1910....	Apr. 5, 1914.
R. C. Purdum	Bozeman	June 9, 1910....	Feb. 10, 1915.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Members.	Organization.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Edwin L. Norris.	Member	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 3, 1913.
A. J. Galen	Member	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 3, 1913.
M. E. Knowles.	Member	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 3, 1913.
William Treacy	President	Helena	Mar. 7, 1907....	Mar. 7, 1911.
D. J. Donohue	Member	Glendive	Mar. 25, 1909....	Jan. 1, 1913.
C. T. Pigott	Member	Butte	July 21, 1909....	Jan. 1, 1913.

STATE BOARD OF HORTICULTURE.

Members.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Edwin L. Norris	Helena	Ex-Officio	Jan. 3, 1913.
J. G. Clark	Fromberg	Mar. 10, 1907....	Mar. 10, 1911.
T. T. Black	Missoula	Mar. 25, 1909....	Mar. 10, 1911.
C. C. Willis	Plains	Mar. 10, 1907....	Mar. 10, 1911.
J. C. Wood	Big Fork	May 6, 1908....	Mar. 10, 1911.
E. A. Maynard	Jeffers	May 4, 1910....	Mar. 10, 1913.
W. J. Tiedt	Darby	May 4, 1910....	Mar. 10, 1914.
Allen Pierse	Great Falls	May 11, 1910....	Mar. 10, 1914.

Secretary of the Board: M. L. Dean, Chamber of Commerce, Missoula.

FRUIT INSPECTORS.

District and County.	Name and Residence.
First—Rosebud	W. A. Petzoldt, Lodge Grass.
Dawson	Paul H. Lynch, Wibaux.
Dawson	R. B. Jones, Glendive.
Custer	Arthur Kempton, Baker.
Custer	Truman Ames, Miles City.
Carbon	J. G. Clark, Fromberg.
Carbon	W. J. Crismas, Joliet.
Rosebud	Otho Wise, Forsyth.
Yellowstone	C. I. Gardner, Billings.
Park	J. E. Swindlehurst, Livingston.
Sweetgrass	John G. Ellingson, Big Timber.
Yellowstone	F. B. Jackson, Laurel.
Second—Gallatin	J. R. Parker, Bozeman.
Gallatin	J. J. Crowley, Logan.
Beaverhead	F. E. Dodds, Dillon.
Silver Bow	J. W. Wallisch, Butte.
Silver Bow	E. Valentine, Butte.
Lewis and Clark	S. H. Malcolm, Helena.
Madison	E. A. Maynard, Jeffers.
Third—Valley	W. M. Wooldridge, Hinsdale.
Valley	E. E. Crawford, Glasgow.
Fergus	
Cascade	Allen Pierse, Great Falls.
Chouteau	
Fourth—Deer Lodge	L. D. Sperry, Anaconda.
Missoula	Edwin Fox, Missoula.
Flint—Ravalli	William J. Tiedt, Darby.
Ravalli	Arthur Platt, Como.
Ravalli	William T. LeFevre, Hamilton.
Ravalli	H. A. Briggs, Victor.
Sixth—Flathead	Ed. Dickey, Kalispell.
Flathead	W. J. Hull, Columbia Falls.
Flathead	Val. F. Kordus, Eureka.
Flathead	J. C. Wood, Big Fork.
Lincoln	George E. Davis, Troy.
Seventh—Sanders	C. C. Willis, Plains.
Sanders	George S. Good, Thompson.
Sanders	W. J. Putnam, Paradise.
Inspector at Large	M. L. Dean, Missoula.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME COLUMBIA FALLS.

Board of Managers.

Members.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
Frank P. Sterling	Helena	Mar. 16, 1907....	Apr. 18, 1911..
W. H. Campbell	Kalispell	July 23, 1908....	Mar. 16, 1911.
Martin Maginnis	Helena	Mar. 25, 1909....	Apr. 18, 1911..
Albert Ingraham	Columbia Falls ..	Mar. 25, 1909....	Apr. 18, 1911..

Commander for the time being of the Montana Department, G. A. R., Ex-Officio.
Commandant at the Home: H. S. Howell.

STATE BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.
Great Falls.

Members.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
R. P. Reckards	Great Falls	July 12, 1909	May 1, 1911.
A. W. Bower	Great Falls	July 12, 1909	May 1, 1911.
R. J. Fitzgerald	Great Falls	Sept. 1, 1910.....	May 1, 1912.
E. B. Judd	Great Falls	Sept. 1, 1910.....	May 1, 1912.
Thos. H. Larkin	Great Falls	Sept. 1, 1910.....	May 1, 1912.

STATE BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.
Helena.

Members.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
T. J. Walsh	Helena	Sept. 1, 1909....	May 1, 1911
D. A. Cory	Helena	Sept. 1, 1909....	May 1, 1911
N. J. Gould	Helena	Sept. 1, 1909....	May 1, 1911
Emil Starz	Helena	Apr. 29, 1910....	May 1, 1912.
M. H. Gerry, Jr.	Helena	Apr. 29, 1910....	May 1, 1912.
Louis Weigel	Helena	Apr. 29, 1910....	May 1, 1912.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM.

Members.	Address.	Appointed.	Term Expires.
D. B. Price	Helena	Dec. 14, 1908....	Mar. 2, 1913.
J. F. McNamee	Helena	Mar. 2, 1911....	Mar. 2, 1917.
W. W. Van Orsdal	Great Falls	Mar. 2, 1911....	Mar. 2, 1915.

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

Title.	Location.	Operated.	Contractors.
State Insane Asylum	Warm Springs ..	By Contract	Mitchell & Mussigbrod.

STATE PRISON

Title.	Location.	Operated.	Warden.
Western State Prison	Deer Lodge	By State	Frank Conley.

STATE BOARD OF STOCK COMMISSIONERS.

County.	Name .	Address.
Beaverhead	E. B. Roe	Redrock.
Broadwater	Con Sweeney	Winston.
Carbon	C. T. Wright	Red Lodge.
Cascade	W. G. Allen	Cascade.
Chouteau	John Harris	Fort Benton.
Custer	rough Wells	Miles City.
Dawson	C. J. Murphy	Glendive.
Deer Lodge	John Wenger	Anaconda.
Fergus	E. C. Abbott	Gilt Edge.
Flathead	John Herman	Dayton.
Gallatin	H. H. Sappington	Sappington.
Granite	William Puder	Phillipsburg.
Jefferson	John Flaherty	Cardwell.
Lewis and Clark	H. L. Cram	Helena.
Lincoln	G. A. Ottawa	Libby.
Madison	Winthrop Raymond	Sheridan.
Meagher	J. L. Johnston	White Sulphur Springs.
Missoula		
Musselshell	John Chandler	Musselshell.
Park	G. A. Allen	Livingston.
Powell	Joseph Toomey	Deer Lodge.
Ravalli	Fred Edwards	Sula.
Rosebud	N. J. Humphreys	Birney.
Sanders	William Russell	Paradise.
Silver Bow	M. R. Ayers	Divide.
Sweet Grass	H. P. Franklin	Melville.
Teton	O. D. Gray	Chouteau.
Valley	Allen Shaw	Saco.
Yellowstone	Charles O'Donnell	Billings.

H. H. Sappington, President; Winthrop Raymond, Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF SHEEP COMMISSIONERS.

County.	Name.	Address.
Beaverhead	W. J. Crowell	Dell.
Broadwater	J. D. Doggett	Johnson.
Carbon	L. C. Piper	Absarokee.
Cascade	Roy Clary	Great Falls.
Chouteau	A. L. Lowman	Chinook.
Custer	Frank D. O'Neil	Miles City.
Dawson	E. S. Herrick	Glendive.
Deer Lodge	Robert Fisher	Warm Springs.
Fergus	B. C. White	Buffalo.
Gallatin	John F. Work	Bozeman.
Granite	S. L. Walker	Phillipsburg.
Jefferson	E. J. Stanley	Whitehall.
Lewis and Clark	Frank D. Miracle	Helena.
Musselshell	J. V. Elliott	Roundup.
Madison	Frank Schwartz	Twin Bridges.
Meagher	N. B. Smith	White Sulphur Springs.
Park	J. M. Darrock	Livingston.
Powell	William Williams	Deer Lodge.
Ravalli	P. J. Shannon	Hamilton.
Rosebud	John Davidson	Lee.
Silver Bow	Jerry J. Flanigan	Butte.
Sweet Grass	Harvey Coit	Big Timber.
Teton	G. M. Coffee	Bynum.
Valley	Alexander Elliott	Malta.
Yellowstone	Thomas Snidow	Billings.

George J. Joyce, Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY.

Member.	Address.
C. R. Siegel, Chairman	Helena.
Sig. Goodfriend	Anaconda.
J. G. Ramsey	Miles City.

W. F. Schoppe, Secretary, Bozeman.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA.
MISSOULA.

Executive Board.

C. A. Dunniway	Chairman (Ex-Officio).
A. L. Duncan	Term Expires April 19, 1911.
J. H. T. Ryman, Treasurer	Term Expires April 19, 1911.
J. B. Speer	Secretary

UNIVERSITY FACULTY.

The Faculty as at present constituted is as follows:

Clyde A. Duniway, Ph. D., President.
William M. Aber, A. B., Professor of Latin and Greek.
Frederick C. Scheuch, B. M. E., A. C. Professor of Modern Language.
Morton J. Elrod, Ph. D., Professor of Biology.
Frances Corbin, B. L., Professor of Literature.
Jesse P. Rowe, Ph. D., Professor of eGology.
William F. Book, Ph. D., Professor of Psychology and Education.
Joseph H. Underwood, Ph. D., Professor of History and Economics.
Louis C. Plant, M. S., Professor of Mathematics.
Arthur W. Richter, M. M. E., Professor of Engineering.
Joseph E. Kirkwood, Ph. D., Professor of Botany and Forestry.
George F. Reynolds, Ph. D., Professor of English and Rhetoric.
Gustav L. Fischer, Professor of Music.
Robert N. Thompson, B. S., Assistant Professor of Physics.
E. M. Shealy, M. M. E., Assistant Professor of Engineering.
Robert H. Cary, B. S., Director of Physical Culture.
Eloise Knowles, M. A., Instructor in Fine Arts.
Mary Stewart, A. B., Instructor in English and Dean of Women.
Eugene F. A. Carey, B. S., Instructor in Mathematics.
Mabel R. Smith, M. A., Instructor in Public Speaking, and in Physical Culture;
Acting Dean of Women.
William R. Plew, Instructor in Engineering.
J. Howard Stoutmeyer, Ph. D., Instructor in History and Education.
J. W. Hill, M. A., Instructor in Chemistry.
Helen F. Walker, L. B., Ph. B., Instructor in English and German.
James B. Speer, B. A., Registrar and President's Secretary.
Gertrude Buckhous, B. S., Librarian.
Margery W. Feighner, B. A., Assistant Librarian.

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATION.

1909-1910.

	Men.	Women.	Total
Graduates	1	1	2
Seniors	9	21	30
Juniors	21	13	34
Sophomores	13	21	34
Freshmen	22	32	54
	66	88	154

September-December, 1910.

Graduates	1	2	3
Seniors	17	13	30
Juniors	13	18	31
Sophomores	15	16	31
Freshmen	58	23	81
	104	72	176

MONTANA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

Executive Board in Charge of the College and Experimental Station—

President James M. Hamilton (ex-officio), ChairmanBozeman

By Appointment—

Walter S. Hartman (term expires April, 1913)Bozeman
J. H. Baker (term expires April, 1911)Bozeman
George Cox, TreasurerBozeman
George R. Callaway, SecretaryBozeman

Faculty.

James M. Hamilton, M. S. (Union Christian College), President. Professor of Philosophy and Economics.
Mrs. F. E. Marshall, Professor of Art.
William F. Brewer, A. M. (Harvard University), Professor of English.
Aaron H. Currier, A. M. (Oberlin College), Professor of Modern Languages.
Miss Lilla A. Harkins, M. S. (South Dakota Agricultural College), Professor of Domestic Science.

Robert A. Cooley, B. S. (Massachusetts Agricultural College), Professor of Zoology and Entomology.
William D. Tallman, B. S. (University of Wisconsin), Professor of Mathematics.
Frederick B. Linfield, B. S. A. (Ontario Agricultural College), Professor of Agriculture.
William M. Cobleigh, A. M. (Columbia University), Professor of Chemistry.
Joseph A. Thaler, E. E. (University of Minnesota), Professor of Electrical Engineering.
Alfred Atkinson, B. S. A. (Iowa State College), Professor of Agronomy.
Robert W. Clark, B. S. A. (University of Minnesota), Professor of Animal Industry.
Charles S. Dearborn, B. S. (Kansas State Agricultural College), Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
Dean B. Swingle, M. S. (University of Wisconsin), Professor of Botany and Bacteriology.
Robert D. Kneale, C. E. (Purdue University), Professor of Civil Engineering.
Orville B. Whipple, B. S. (Kansas State Agricultural College), Professor of Horticulture.
Walter J. Taylor, D. V. M. (Cornell University), Professor of Veterinary Science.
M. Herrick Spaulding, A. M., (Leland Stanford, Jr., University), Assistant Professor of Zoology.
Miss Helen R. Brewer, A. B. (Grinnell College), Assistant Professor of History and Latin.
Miss Mary A. Cantwell, Principal of the Preparatory School and Assistant Professor of English.
Frank W. Ham, M. S. (Montana Agricultural College), Assistant Professor of Physics.
Charles E. Mollett, Ph. C. (University of Kansas), Assistant Professor of Pharmacy.
Frank C. Snow, C. E. (Ohio State University), Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering.
J. W. Marshall, B. S. (Cornell University), Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering.
John H. McIntosh, B. L. (University of Georgia),^{*} Director of Athletics and Instructor in Physical Training.
Howard F. Patterson, B. S. A. (Iowa State College), Assistant Professor of Agronomy.
Edward A. Duddy, A. M. (Harvard University), Assistant Professor of English.
Roy C. Jones, B. S. (University of Vermont), Assistant Professor of Dairying.
Miss Florence Ballinger, Instructor in Sewing.
William F. Schoppe, B. S. (University of Maine), Instructor in Poultry Management.
Lana A. Baldwin, Instructor in Art.
Miss Frieda Bull, M. S. (Montana Agricultural College), Instructor in Mathematics.
Harvey P. Griffin, B. S. (University of Missouri), Instructor in Animal Industry.
Ralph T. Challenger, B. S. (Kansas State Agricultural College), Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.
R. A. Barnes, B. S. (University of Wisconsin), Instructor in Chemistry.
Miss Abigail Hess, B. S. (University of Illinois), Instructor in Home Science.
A. A. Perrine, B. S. (Kansas State Agricultural College) Instructor in Electrical Engineering.
Lyman G. Shermerhorn, B. S. (Massachusetts Agricultural College), Instructor in Horticulture.
Fred Kately, Assistant in Shop.
Miss Mary Kountz, Assistant in Art.
Earl Oliver (Toronto Conservatory), Vocal Music.
Paul McNeeley (University of Kansas), Instructor in Piano.
Miss Regina Barnes (Wooster Conservatory), Instructor in Piano.
Mrs. Mary K. Winter, Librarian.
Mrs. Una B. Herrick, Matron and Physical Training.

STATE SCHOOL OF MINES.

BUTTE.

Executive Board.

C. H. Bowman.

J. C. Adams.

T. D. Slemons.

Faculty.

C. H. Bowman, President and Professor of Mechanics.
G. W. Craven, Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.
Theodore Simons, Professor of Mining and Mining Engineering.
D. C. Bard, Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
A. E. Adams, Instructor in Drawing and Mathematics.
L. J. Hartzell, Professor of Chemistry.
Earle B. Young, Instructor in Mathematics and Mechanics.

MONTANA STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

DILLON.

Executive Board.

H. H. Swain, Chairman and SecretaryDillon
Jas. P. Murray, Appointed April, 1909, Term Expires April, 1913Dillon
R. R. Rathbone, Secretary, Appointed April, 1909, Term Expires April, 1911.Dillon

Faculty.

Henry H. Swain, Ph. D., President.
Joseph E. Monroe, B. A., Physics and Chemistry.
Lucy H. Carson, M. A., English.
Anna W. Owsley, Matron.
Laura M. Kress, B. L., Latin and German.
Robert Clark, M. A., Psychology and Biology.
Theodore Shoudy, Manual Arts.
Grace Graeter, Piano.
E. Ray Mosher, M. A., Mathematics.
Addie E. Bettes, Primary Training.
Harriet A. Dunning, Physical Culture.
Grant E. Finch, M. Ph., Superintendent of Training.
Louis Pelzer, Ph. D., History.
Nina M. Nash, Intermediate Training.
Carrie F. Hardesty, Vocal Music.
Lillian R. Free, Librarian.

Delia Dorchester, Amy E. Lee, Alice E. Russell, B. Pd., Catherine Cavanaugh, Annabel
B. Long, Bert Shortt, Lillian A. Baker, Bertha A. Wells, Lydia Roberts, Elizabeth P.
Jones, A. B., Alma A. Van de Walker, Mary L. Innes, Critic Teachers.

STATE ORPHANS' HOME.

TWIN BRIDGES.

Executive Board.

Wiley Mountjoy, President Ex-Officio.
Pat Carney, Waterloo.
E. D. Marsh, Sheridan.

Officials and Employees of State Orphans' Home.

Wiley Mountjoy, President.
Mrs. Wiley Mountjoy, Matron.
Miss Kate Falconer, Assistant Matron.
Wm. Disley, Teacher.
Miss Gertrude O'Rourke, Teacher.
Miss Emma Taylor, Teacher.
Miss Anna Buckner, Cottage Matron.
Mrs. D. V. Vickers, Cottage Matron.
Mrs. May Haviland, Cottage Matron.
Mrs. Wm. Armour, Cottage Matron.
Mrs. Lydia Emmerson, Matron of Nursery.
Miss Mabel Jones, Nurse of Nursery.
Miss Elis Shaw, Nurse of Nursery.
Mrs. Willett, Cook.
Miss Emma Pogson, Assistant Cook.
Miss Eva Freedland, Dining Rooms.
Florence Dean, Dining Rooms.
Miss Belle Mickelberry, Seamstress.
Miss Cora Gilbert, Relief and Sewing Room.
Miss Grace Buckner, Relief and Sewing Room.
Miss Margaret Hughes, Nurse for Sick.
Chas. Whipple, Engineer.
R. R. Tovey, Engineer.
H. Newland, Teamster, etc.
Mrs. O'Haire, Laundress.
Miss Alta Dean, Baker, etc.
E. D. Baker, Physician.

MONTANA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

BOULDER.

Executive Board.

L. E. Milligan, M. A., Ex-Officio Chairman.
Chas. Scharf, Secretary, Term Expires April 19, 1913.
M. H. Parker, Term Expires July 1, 1914.

Management and Instructors.

L. E. Milligan, M. A. President.
Miss B. DesRosier, Office Assistant.
H. E. Thompson, Head Teacher of the Deaf.
Miss Sadie Lillard, Teacher of the Deaf.
P. H. Brown, B. A., Teacher of the Deaf.
Miss Josephine Hayden, Teacher of the Deaf.
Miss Josephine Hayden, Teacher of Art.
H. E. Thompson, Librarian.
E. V. Kemp, Director of Physical Culture.
Miss Sadie Lillard, Teacher of Physical Culture.
J. Adams Morris, Teacher of the Blind (Literary).
Miss Ethel Cowan, Teacher of the Blind (Literary).
Miss Mary McRoberts, Teacher of the Blind (Music).

School for Backward Children.

T. A. Smith, Director.
Mrs. Grace Perry, Teacher.
J. T. Eastlick, Boys' Teacher of Industries.
Miss Martha Russell, Manual Training.
Miss Ella Dunaway, Teacher.
Miss Mollie E. Slack, Girls' Matron.
Miss Clara Kingman, Attendant and Teacher of Sewing.

Domestic Department.

Miss C. M. Ellis, Matron.
Mrs. Louise Warden, Trained Nurse.
A. L. Ward, M. D., Physician.
I. A. Leighton, M. D., Physician.
J. A. Donovan, M. D., Oculist and Aurist.
Dr. C. M. Eddy, Dentist.
Miss Bertha Finden, Girls' Supervisor.
Mrs. E. V. Kemp, Little Boys' Supervisor.
Fred J. Low, Boys' Supervisor.
V. J. McKinnon, Engineer.
John P. Finerty, Second Engineer.
H. L. Bond, Third Engineer.
James Spaur, Farmer.
Mrs. Jas. Spaur, Dairy.
George Morrison, Teamster.

Industrial Department.

P. H. Brown, Head Teacher, Carpenter.
E. V. Kemp, Printing.
Miss Bertha Finden, Sewing.
John Sullivan, Piano Tuning.
J. A. Morris, Broom Making, Basketry and Carpet Weaving.
Mrs. Louise Warden, Domestic Science and Home Nursing.

MONTANA STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

MILES CITY.

Executive Board.

H. W. George, President Ex-Officio.
W. E. Holt, Term Expires April 19, 1913.
C. W. Butler, Term Expires May 7, 1911.

Officers and Employees of the State Reform School.

H. W. George, President.
Mrs. H. W. George.
E. B. Winter, Secretary and School Teacher.
E. W. Peterson, School Teacher.
Grace Walker, School Teacher.
Belle Carlton, Boys' Kitchen Officer.
E. W. Cook, Company "A" Officer.
H. S. Cook, Company "E" Officer.
F. A. Walker, Houseman.
H. E. Davis, Farmer.
Wm. J. Miller, Engineer.
Winifred Gibbs, Girls' Kitchen Officer.
Jens Halvorsen, Instructor in Shoemaking.
Joseph Bernhardt, Instructor in Tailoring.
A. W. Barnard, Instructor in Manual Training.
J. V. Morford, Night Watchman.

Directory of County Officials.

BEAVERHEAD.

COUNTY SEAT—DILLON.

Fifth Judicial District. Classification, Sixth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Lew L. Callaway	Republican.
Sheriff	J. B. Poindexter	Democrat.
Treasurer	O. C. Gosomer	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	Arthur L. Badcon	Republican.
Assessor	Jno. S. Baker	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Norman E. Holden	Republican.
Attorney	F. A. Hazelbaker	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools ..	Henry G. Rodgers	Republican.
Coroner	Margaret Ross	Republican.
Public Administrator	L. C. Ford	Republican.
Surveyor	William T. Scully	Republican.
County Commissioners	R. E. Ober	Republican.
	W. C. Orr, 2 years	Republican.
	H. C. Patterson, 4 years	Republican.
	C. W. Francis, 6 years	Republican.
State Senator	E. O. Selway	Republican.
Members House Representa-		
tives	Frank Eliel	Republican.
	T. J. Murray	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—Josephus Rich, Charles Hirschman, Dillon; George Noble, Peter Hanson, Lima; S. B. Howell, Monument; George Woodworth, Wisdom; Charles Retallack, Bannack.

BROADWATER.

COUNTY SEAT—TOWNSEND.

Ninth Judicial District. Classification, Seventh.

Office.	Name	Politics.
District Judge	W. R. C. Stewart	Democrat.
Sheriff	C. B. Doggett	Democrat.
Treasurer	B. Williams	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	John Doherty	Democrat.
Assessor	M. L. Cavanaugh	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	Fred Bubser	Democrat.
Attorney	C. P. Cotter	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools ..	Lizzie Barker	Republican.
Coroner	Thomas F. O'Connor	Democrat.
Public Administrator	J. L. Moore	Democrat.
Surveyor	Guy Kirscher	Democrat.
County Commissioners	John Hines, Sr., 4 years ..	Democrat.
	W. P. George, 2 years	Democrat.
	Hugh Broderick, 6 years ..	Democrat.
	C. S. Muffly	Democrat.
State Senator		
Members House of Represen-	Samuel D. Crouch	Democrat.
tives	W. C. Whaley	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—G. E. Pool, Townsend; E. E. Parker, Radersburg.

CARBON.

COUNTY SEAT—RED LODGE.

Thirteenth Judicial District. Classification, Sixth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	Sidney Fox	Democrat.
Sheriff	George W. Pierson	Democrat.
Treasurer	F. S. Bachelder	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	J. E. Deegan	Republican.
Assessor	W. C. Rae	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	J. R. Clauson	Republican.
Attorney	H. A. Simons	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	P. E. Allen	Republican.
Coroner	Ruby E. Simpson	Republican.
Public Administrator	J. A. Underwood	Republican.
Surveyor	Edward Olcott	Republican.
County Commissioners	C. A. Gibson	Republican.
	Wm. Barclay, 2 years	Republican.
	R. S. Chappell, 4 years	Republican.
	A. A. Ellis, 6 years	Republican.
	W. F. Meyer	Republican.
State Senator		
Members House of Representatives	John N. Tolman	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—W. H. Close, C. O. Granstrom, Red Lodge; Frank K. London, W. L. Miller, Bowler; C. E. Thompson, Chas. J. Jones, Clarks Fork Township; J. M. Willis, C. F. Oliver, Joliet; John Freebury, C. Holmes, Bearcreek; J. D. Moore, Roberts; E. C. McCadden, Stillwater; Fred Hanneman, M. H. Lucas, Red Lodge Creek.

CASCADE.

COUNTY SEAT—GREAT FALLS.

Eighth Judicial District. Classification, Second.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	J. B. Leslie	Democrat.
Sheriff	Harry H. Ewing	Democrat.
Auditor	John A. Collins	Republican.
Treasurer	F. C. Roosevelt	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	David M. Wood	Democrat.
Assessor	Lee Dennis	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	John L. Gillin, Jr.	Democrat.
Attorney	George Harper	Democrat.
Superintendent of Schools	Howard S. Greene	Democrat.
Coroner	Annie McAnelly	Democrat.
Public Administrator	C. E. K. Vidal	Democrat.
Surveyor	Thomas Ashton	Republican.
County Commissioners	Ben C. Johnston	Republican.
	K. B. McIver, 2 years	Democrat.
	Pete Johnson, 4 years	Democrat.
	Thomas Curry, 6 years	Republican.
	J. M. Burlingame	Republican.
State Senator		
Members House of Representatives	John Hayes	Democrat.
	Joseph Kirschwing	Democrat.
	E. A. Wheeler	Democrat.
	R. K. Holt	Republican.
	J. W. Roberts	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—W. H. Race, Wm. H. Stafford, Great Falls; H. L. Descombes, Belt; George W. Woods, Cascade; J. W. Cummings, Sand Coulee; John Gray, Armington; Tony Faller, Nelhart.

CHOUTEAU.
COUNTY SEAT—FORT BENTON.
 Twelfth Judicial District. Classification, Third.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	John Tattan	Democrat.
Sheriff	Frank N. Utter	Republican.
Auditor	Geo. Bickle	Republican.
Treasurer	E. Frank Sayre	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	W. R. Leet	Republican.
Assessor	J. Lee Sedgwick	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Phil Buckley	Republican.
Attorney	C. H. Boyle	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	B. L. Powers	Republican.
Coroner	Daisy Blackstone	Republican.
Public Administrator	John Sanderson	Republican.
Surveyor	W. O. Dexter	Republican.
County Commissioners	A. W. Merrifield	Republican.
	Tom Downen, 6 years	Democrat.
	E. M. Kennedy, 4 years	Republican.
	O. G. Skylstead, 2 years	Republican.
	T. M. Everett	Republican.
State Senator		
Members House of Representatives	A. H. Reser	Republican.
	Henry F. Schwartz	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—L. Minugh, Harlem; R. E. Cowan, Big Sandy; C. J. Brockway, Dodson; W. B. Pyper, Ed. M. Allen, Havre; D. L. Baird, Zortman; Wm. Kinder, Fort Benton; Wm. McCord, Highwood; Fred H. Scott, Maddux; John McDowell, Gold Butte; C. J. Hildebrand, Carter; W. A. Ragan, Big Sandy; H. B. Brooks, Chinook; John F. Smith, Maddux.

CUSTER.
COUNTY SEAT—MILES CITY.
 Seventh Judicial District. Classification, Third.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Sidney Sanner	Democrat.
Sheriff	Ben Levalley	Republican.
Auditor	A. H. Swerdfiger	Republican.
Treasurer	Thomas Butler	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	O. C. Haynes	Republican.
Assessor	Geo. E. Robbins	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Jas. G. Ramsey	Democrat.
Attorney	Sharpless Walker	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	Mary Lee Wilson	Republican.
Coroner	O. M. Lamphere	Republican.
Public Administrator	John E. de Carle	Republican.
Surveyor	H. E. Fearnall	Republican.
County Commissioners	R. T. Furnish, 4 years	Democrat.
	W. A. Cameron, 2 years	Republican.
	Chas. Daley, 6 years	Republican.
	H. N. Sykes	Republican.
State Senator		
Members House of Representatives	W. W. D. Terrett, (Deceased)	Democrat.
	George W. Burt	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—John Gibb, W. P. Welch, Miles City; Chris Miller, A. O. Hewitt, Terry; Briley Douglas, Ed Martin, Carlyle; F. D. Hasty, F. F. Kelling, Baker; J. E. Prindle, F. Z. Gray, Ismay; B. J. Dickerson, Geo. Chaffee, Mildred; J. F. Yale, J. Olson, Ekalaka; Fred Gray, J. J. Zimmerman, Alzada.

DAWSON.
COUNTY SEAT—GLENDDIVE.

Seventh Judicial District. Classification, Sixth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Sidney Sanner	Democrat.
Sheriff	J. D. Wynn	Democrat.
Treasurer	G. N. Burdick	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	R. L. Wyman	Republican.
Assessor	Chas. Bean	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	H. A. Sample	Democrat.
Attorney	F. P. Leiper	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	Harriet Kelly	Democrat.
Coroner	C. A. Kinney	Republican.
Public Administrator	Chas. Tisdale	Republican.
Surveyor	R. T. Hurdle	Republican.
County Commissioners	Henry Dion, 2 years	Republican.
	W. K. Adams, 4 years	Republican.
	L. C. Fallerneeyer, 6 years	Democrat.
State Senator	George McCone	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	D. J. Donohue	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—Thomas Kean, E. C. Leonard, Glendive; T. J. Bushell, Wibaux; F. W. Kvech, Yates; John Smith, Sidney; L. E. Newlan, Fairview; Bester I. Brown, Bloomfield; C. F. Gregory, Jordan.

DEER LODGE.
COUNTY SEAT—ANACONDA.

Third Judicial District. Classification, Fifth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	George B. Winston	Republican.
Sheriff	James O'Keefe	Democrat.
Treasurer	W. J. Gallagher	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	M. P. Mahoney	Democrat.
Assessor	Henry S. Neal	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Barney Hogan	Democrat.
Attorney	Thos. P. Stewart	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	Echo Templeton	Republican.
Coroner	John Lawler	Democrat.
Public Administrator	R. D. Crosswhite	Democrat.
Surveyor	E. A. Cralle	Democrat.
County Commissioners	C. A. Tuttle, 2 years	Republican.
	W. J. Johnson, 4 years	Democrat.
	Albert Bourbonniere, 6 years	Republican.
	W. G. Dunnigan	Republican.
State Senator		
Members House of Representatives	C. L. Swick	Republican.
	W. A. Ralston	Republican.
	H. W. Rodgers	Republican.
	Harold Blake	Republican.
	Henry Williams	Republican.
	G. E. English	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—James Pringle, Thomas Boland, Anaconda.

FERGUS.

COUNTY SEAT—LEWISTOWN.

Tenth Judicial District. Classification, Third.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Edwin K. Cheadle	Republican.
Sheriff	Wm. R. Woods	Republican.
Auditor	Charles L. Meyersick	Democrat.
Treasurer	Grant Robinson	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	Frank R. Cunningham	Democrat.
Assessor	Mike Gwonett	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	John B. Ritch	Democrat.
Attorney	Chas. J. Marshall	Democrat.
Superintendent of Schools	Alice O'Hara	Republican.
Coroner	George R. Creel	Republican.
Public Administrator	Hugh L. Shafer	Republican.
Surveyor	Harry C. Tilzey	Republican.
County Commissioners	Julius Peterson, 2 years	Democrat.
	John M. Parent, 4 years	Democrat.
	Joseph Gallagher, 6 years	Democrat.
	Thomas Jefferson Stout	Democrat.
State Senator		
Members House of Representatives	Joseph L. Asbridge	Democrat.
	D. W. Slayton	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—B. H. Foley, Edward Brassey, Lewistown; Orlando Sawyer. Giltedge; John S. Kelly, Kendal; Charles H. Kelly, Philbrook; Homer Detrick, Moore; L. S. Thurston, Stanford.

FLATHEAD.

COUNTY SEAT—KALISPELL.

Eleventh Judicial District. Classification, Fifth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	J. E. Erickson	Democrat.
Sheriff	A. J. Ingram	Democrat.
Treasurer	E. E. Day	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	Fred S. Perry	Democrat.
Assessor	J. W. Johnson	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Sam D. McNeely	Republican.
Attorney	X. K. Stout	Democrat.
Superintendent of Schools	May Tremper	Republican.
Coroner	J. E. Waggener	Republican.
Public Administrator	H. Swaney	Republican.
Surveyor	Harry P. Walters	Republican.
County Commissioners	R. W. Main, 2 years	Democrat.
	Joseph A. Edge, 4 years	Democrat.
	Henry Good, 6 years	Democrat.
	Fred Whiteside	Democrat.
State Senator		
Members House of Representatives	Dr. A. D. McDonald	Democrat.
	G. H. Grubb	Republican.
	John E. Lewis Frank L. Gray	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—I. D. Rognlein, William Penney, Kalispell; Jens C. Anderson, Creston; Thomas Carroll, Columbia Falls; H. H. Garr, C. M. Roebuck, Whitefish; John Collins, Somers; F. C. Bailey, A. D. Maynard, Polson; C. E. Aurand, F. H. Winterling, Dayton; B. A. Schack, Big Fork; Ralph Copeland, Dayton.

GALLATIN.

COUNTY SEAT—BOZEMAN.

Ninth Judicial District. Classification, Fourth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	W. R. C. Stewart	Democrat.
Sheriff	Allen H. Sales	Republican.
Treasurer	Clyde Corbly	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	E. H. Schumacher	Republican.
Assessor	R. W. Harwood	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	J. A. Johnston	Republican.
Attorney	J. M. Smith	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	Miss Ida Davis	Democrat.
Coroner	A. D. Brewer	Democrat.
Public Administrator	W. B. Burket	Republican.
Surveyor	Fred M. Brown	Republican.
County Commissioners	Chas. Callaghan, 6 years ..	Democrat.
	Chas. R. Waterman, 4 years..	Republican.
	W. H. Davis, 2 years	Democrat.
	J. C. McCarthy	Democrat.
	E. J. Owenhouse	Democrat.
State Senator	B. B. Law	Democrat.
Members House of Represen- tatives	Nelson Story, Jr.	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—W. Y. Smith, Geo. W. Ellis, Bozeman; Wm. Fitzstephens, W. T. Gilmer, Belgrade; C. J. Odell, Manhattan; P. M. Abbott, Three Forks.

GRANITE.

COUNTY SEAT—PHILIPSBURG.

Third Judicial District. Classification, Seventh.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	George B. Winston	Republican.
Sheriff	Frank D. Morse	Republican.
Treasurer	Fred W. Kroger	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	P. E. Wileman	Republican.
Assessor	W. E. Albright	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	George O. Burks	Republican.
Attorney	D. M. Durfee	Democrat.
Superintendent of Schools	Mrs. L. T. Irvine	Republican.
Coroner	John Williams	Democrat.
Public Administrator	F. B. Hyde	Democrat.
Surveyor	Chas. F. Donyes	Republican.
County Commissioners	William Dingwall, 4 years ..	Republican.
	Fred A. Beley, 6 years	Republican.
	John W. Duffy, 2 years	Democrat.
State Senator	A. R. Dearborn	Democrat.
Members House of Represen- tatives	James C. Duffy	Democrat.
	John Hickey	Republican.

Justice of the Peace—Frank D. Sayrs, Philipsburg.

JEFFERSON.

COUNTY SEAT—BOULDER.

Fifth Judicial District. Classification, Sixth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	Lew L. Canaway	Republican.
Sheriff	J. B. Poindexter	Democrat.
Treasurer	P. J. Manning	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	W. B. Hundley	Democrat.
Assessor	H. R. Houghton	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	James H. Mitchell	Democrat.
Attorney	Wm. T. Sweet	Democrat.
Superintendent of Schools	Frank Showers	Republican.
Coroner	Sadie Maguire	Democrat.
Public Administrator	Curtis Denbow	Republican.
Surveyor	Monroe Dunks	Republican.
County Commissioners	R. M. Cralle	Democrat.
	A. J. McKay, 6 years	Republican.
	John Reilly, 4 years	Democrat.
	Farris Steele, 2 years	Democrat.
State Senator	Dr. I. A. Leighton	Republican.
Member House of Representatives	S. V. Tuttle	Democrat.
	M. L. Hewitt	Republican.
	F. E. Nelson	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—Thos. Hall, Mathew Smith, Boulder; Wilson Redding, Clancy; Fred Koehler, Basin; George Shoemaker, Whitehall; D. F. Riggs, Piedmont; M. P. Strand, Woodville; J. F. Jackson, Piedmont; James A. Carrier, Ten Mile; Casimir Kamber, Clancy; Andrew Less, Whitehall.

LEWIS AND CLARK.

COUNTY SEAT—HELENA.

First Judicial District. Classification, Second.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	J. M. Clements	Democrat.
	J. Miller Smith	Republican.
Sheriff	M. L. Higgins	Republican.
Auditor	F. J. Sterling	Republican.
Treasurer	Stephen Sullivan	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	Martin Doty	Democrat.
Assessor	Frank F. Steele	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	F. L. Reece	Republican.
Attorney	A. P. Heywood	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	Lucile Dyas	Republican.
Coroner	B. V. McCabe	Republican.
Public Administrator	A. H. Wieber	Republican.
Surveyor	L. S. Ropes	Republican.
County Commissioners	Jos. J. Hindson, 2 years	Republican.
	W. M. Dolliver, 4 years	Republican.
	C. C. Covington, 6 years	Democrat.
State Senator	C. N. Kessler	Republican.
Members House of Representatives	Cwen Byrre	Democrat.
	John Baker	Democrat.
	C. B. Nolan	Democrat.
	Tom A. Johnson	Democrat.
	R. Lee Word	Democrat.
	James Lissner	Democrat.
	Albert L. Holter	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—S. W. Langhorne, H. H. Guthrie, Helena; L. L. Lush, Geo. W. Padbury, Marysville; Ralph Wells, Craig; N. C. Wirth, Wolf Creek; David Williams, York; A. F. Buchholz, M. A. Wellman, Augusta; G. D. Fleisher, Lincoln; D. S. Billett, East Helena, Thos. Gibson, Fulton.

LINCOLN.

COUNTY SEAT—EUREKA.*

Eleventh Judicial District. Classification, Sixth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	J. E. Erickson	Democrat.
Sheriff	F. R. Baney	Democrat.
Treasurer	John C. Friend	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	Samuel Carpenter	Republican.
Assessor	James Stonechest	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	Philip R. Long	Democrat.
Attorney	John Cuffe	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	F. D. Head	Socialist.
Coroner	George A. Ottowa	Democrat.
Public Administrator	James W. Hooper	Democrat.
Surveyor	John M. Duthie	Republican.
County Commissioners	F. P. Garey, 6 years	Republican.
	J. P. Bartlett, 4 years	Republican.
	Paul D. Pratt, 2 years	Democrat.
State Senator	James E. Leary	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	P. N. Bernard	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—C. R. Hoffman, C. R. Greely, Libby; Geo. E. Davis, Troy; O. E. Thomas, Fortine; G. H. Waller, Eureka.

*Note.—April 22, 1911, the Supreme Court of Montana decided the case brought against Philip R. Long as clerk of the district court of Lincoln County, involving some phases of the question whether Libby or Eureka was legally the County Seat, and issued a preptory writ of mandate ordering him to remove his office to Eureka and there maintain the same. The matter is in issue in another action which has not been decided.

MADISON.

COUNTY SEAT—VIRGINIA CITY.

Fifth Judicial District. Classification, Sixth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	Lew L. Callaway	Republican.
	Joseph B. Poindexter	Democrat.
Sheriff	Nicholas J. Traupter	Democrat.
Treasurer	E. M. Smith	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	Robert S. Bailey	Republican.
Assessor	H. C. Vinson	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	Matt Carey	Democrat.
Attorney	Julian A. Knight	Democrat.
Superintendent of Schools	Phebe C. Williams	Republican.
Coroner	G. W. Rightenour	Republican.
Public Administrator	Wm. A. Means	Republican.
Surveyor	Charles W. Chowning, 6 years	Democrat.
County Commissioners	Charles C. Hill, 2 years	Democrat.
	Charles Kyle, 4 years	Republican.
State Senator	M. M. Duncan	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	Charles Kammerer	Democrat.
	William A. Reel	Democrat.
	Dr. Arthur Jordan	Republican.

Justice of the Peace—F. L. Buck, Virginia City; L. B. Olds, Pony; P. P. Gould, Twin Bridges; Wallace W. Green, Ennis; M. D. Johnson, Virginia City.

MEAGHER.

COUNTY SEAT—WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Tenth Judicial District. Classification, Sixth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	E. K. Cheadle	Republican.
Sheriff	Geo. L. Williams	Democrat.
Treasurer	J. W. Anderson	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	Geo. Fowlie	Democrat.
Assessor	James H. Stewart	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	F. H. Mayn	Republican.
Attorney	W. L. Ford	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	A. Belle Francisco	Democrat.
Coroner	J. D. Shorey	Republican.
Public Administrator	Jesse Harry	Republican.
Surveyor	F. J. Spach	Republican.
County Commissioners	Robert Zehntner, 2 years	Democrat.
	W. L. Starrett, 4 years	Democrat.
	F. S. Webster, 6 years	Republican.
	C. P. Tooley	Republican.
State Senator	I. S. McQuitty	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	Theo Sarter	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—James Thompson, E. G. Hartfield, L. L. Gottleib, Harry McKay, Musselshell; Jacob A. Hughes, Herman Petzold, Castle Mountain; J. R. Bain, Oscar Skeen, Judith Gap; John McParland, Harlowton.

MISSOULA.

COUNTY SEAT—MISSOULA.

Fourth Judicial District. Classification, Third.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Frederick C. Webster	Republican.
Sheriff	R. Lee McCulloch	Democrat.
Auditor	Will L. Kelley	Democrat.
Treasurer	W. J. Babington	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	John W. Hicklin	Democrat.
Assessor	F. W. Kuphal	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	Daniel Currie	Democrat.
Attorney	Thos. P. Conlon	Democrat.
Superintendent of Schools	Edward C. Mulroney	Republican.
Coroner	Pearl T. Marshall	Republican.
Public Administrator	Charles H. Marsh	Republican.
Surveyor	Charles H. Harnois	Republican.
County Commissioners	James H. Bonner	Republican.
	D. T. Curran, 2 years	Democrat.
	Frank Nelson, 4 years	Democrat.
	Daniel McQuarrie, 6 years	Republican.
	Ed Donlan	Republican.
State Senator	Frank Woody	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	W. W. Berry	Democrat.
	Daniel O'Hern	Democrat.
	Ronald Higgins	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—Henry M. Small, William Dyson, Missoula; M. B. Bacon, Mark O. Shields, Frenchtown; William Streeter, Geo. W. Turk, Cedar; Frank Bell, William Small, Saltese; D. D. Hull, Mission; Eugene Wessinger, Lothrop; E. D. Neill, Superior.

MUSSELSHELL.

COUNTY SEAT—ROUNDUP.

Thirteenth Judicial District. Classification, Sixth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	Sidney Fox	Democrat.
Sheriff	George W. Pierson	Democrat.
Treasurer	J. L. Fisco	
Clerk and Recorder	A. A. Morris	
Assessor	F. W. Dralle	
Clerk of District Court	K. E. Parks	
Attorney	W. G. Jarrett	
Superintendent of School	Desmond O'Neill	
Coroner	Maude Griffin	
Public Administrator	W. H. Brissenden	
Surveyor	O. R. McVey	
County Commissioners	E. J. Parkinson	
	M. M. Klein, 2 years	
	W. C. Jenizen, 2 years	
	L. C. Neace, 2 years	

Justices of the Peace—H. W. Ostrander, Fatig; J. J. McFaul, Musselshell; J. F. Webb, Lewis H. Miner, Klein; James M. Baldwin, O. R. McVay, Roundup.

PARK.

COUNTY SEAT—LIVINGSTON.

Sixth Judicial District. Classification, Fifth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Frank Henry	Republican.
Sheriff	John Killorn	Democrat.
Treasurer	Fred M. Nyldé	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	Wm. Mitchell	Democrat.
Assessor	W. O. Cowan	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	Arthur Davis	Republican.
Attorney	Fred L. Gibson	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	Maude E. Brown	Democrat.
Coroner	F. O. Vicors	Republican.
Public Administrator	M. J. Walsh	Democrat.
Surveyor	Charles T. Sackett	Republican.
County Commissioners	M. H. Lashorn, 2 years	Republican.
	Jerome Cobb, 4 years	Democrat.
	Edgar Gibson, 6 years	Republican.
State Senator	John M. Conrow	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	Samuel O'N. C. Brady	Democrat.
	Napoleon Ebert	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—Frank Bender, G. W. Vaupel, Livingston; W. H. Brookings, Fridley; Geo. M. Coe, Wilsall; W. T. Hall, William Meneffee, Gardiner; Thomas Alphin, Murphys; J. P. Allen, O. J. Wakefield, Clyde Park; J. W. Brant, Electric; Wm. Ralph, Aldridge; Howell Richards, Livingston.

POWELL.

COUNTY SEAT—DEER LODGE.

Third Judicial District. Classification, Sixth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Geo. B. Winston	Republican.
Sheriff	Joseph E. Neville	Democrat.
Treasurer	Albert Bien	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	Warren E. Evans	Republican.
Assessor	Martin Gleason	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	R. Lee Kelley	Democrat.
Attorney	S. P. Wilson	Democrat.
Superintendent of Schools	Miss Olga Johnson	Republican.
Coroner	Harry F. Peterson	Republican.
Public Administrator	Rollin Humber	Democrat.
Surveyor	Lee Williams	Republican.
County Commissioners	Geo. W. Thompson, 6 years	Democrat.
	J. E. Manley, 4 years	Republican.
	Geo. Cockrell, 2 years	Democrat.
	W. M. Cockrell	Democrat.
State Senator		
Member House of Representatives	W. J. Paul	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—Geo. W. Carlton, Thomas W. Catlin, Deer Lodge; P. M. Ellsworth, Julius Hoffman, Helmville; Fred Hendricks, Elliston; W. J. Marshall, S. B. Muchmore, Ovando; F. W. Getchell, Gold Creek; A. Rippingale, Garrison; J. M. Boles, Sunset; M. E. Fee, Deer Lodge; A. C. Glover, Avon.

RAVALLI.

COUNTY SEAT—HAMILTON.

Fourth Judicial District. Classification, Sixth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	Frederick C. Webster	Republican.
	R. Lee McCulloch	Democrat.
Sheriff	George See	Democrat.
Treasurer	Thomas J. Hefling	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	Albert J. Hork	Republican.
Assessor	Homer F. Babbitt	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	A. C. Baker	Republican.
Attorney	H. C. Packer	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	Minnie Bailey Laws	Republican.
Coroner	Robert L. Owens	Republican.
Public Administrator	J. N. Taylor	Republican.
Surveyor	Leonard Oertli	Democrat.
County Commissioners	O. C. Cooper, 4 years	Republican.
	N. J. Tillman, 6 years	Republican.
	John S. Treece, 2 years	Democrat.
	H. C. Groff	Democrat.
State Senator		
Members House of Representatives	W. E. McMurray	Democrat.
	George W. Johnson	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—E. C. Whaley, A. J. White, Hamilton; Geo. W. Solleder, Darby; T. J. Patty Victor; S. Sedgwick, Moses H. Baker, Stevensville.

ROSEBUD.

COUNTY SEAT—FORSYTH.

Thirteenth Judicial District. Classification, Fifth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Sidney Fox	Democrat.
	George W. Pierson	Democrat.
Sheriff	N. G. McMullen	Republican.
Treasurer	R. W. Blakesley	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	R. J. Cole	Republican.
Assessor	Henry Grierson	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	D. J. Muri	Republican.
Attorney	C. L. Crum	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	Miss Fay Alderson	Democrat.
Coroner	F. M. Booth	Republican.
Public Administrator	R. W. Snook	Republican.
Surveyor	C. B. Taber	Republican.
County Commissioners	F. S. Squier, 2 years	Republican.
	Thos. Alexander, 4 years	Democrat.
	Craig Sullemger, 6 years	Republican.
State Senator	J. E. Edwards	Republican.
Member House of Represen- tatives	F. D. Herbold	Democrat.

Justices of the Peace—Ed Adams, Forsyth; M. Parker, Rancher; F. L. Mefford, Rosebud.

SANDERS.

COUNTY SEAT—THOMPSON.

Fourth Judicial District. Classification, Seventh.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	Frederick C. Webster	Republican.
	R. Lee McCulloch	Democrat.
Sheriff	S. L. Vanderpool	Democrat.
Treasurer	Robert Iff	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	Nelson H. Morgan	Republican.
Assessor	Wm. P. Meany	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	W. E. Nippert	Republican.
Attorney	L. C. Rinard	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	Helena Peeny	Republican.
Coroner	Ed Robinson	Republican.
Public Administrator	A. Madsen	Republican.
Surveyor	Denver Laughlin	Democrat.
County Commissioners	A. Schulstad, 2 years	Democrat.
	W. A. Beebe, 4 years	Democrat.
	John W. Miller, 6 years	Republican.
State Senator	V. E. Christopher	Republican.
Member House of Represen- tatives	Harry Vaughn	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—R. A. Chapel, Heron; Ed. Fitzgerald, Thompson; B. F. Bowman, Plains; John Purcell, Paradise.

SILVER BOW.

COUNTY SEAT—BUTTE.

Second Judicial District. Classification, First.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	Jeremiah J. Lynch	Democrat.
	John B. McClerman	Democrat.
	Michael Donlan	Democrat.
Sheriff	John K. O'Rourke	Democrat.
Auditor	Thomas Pendergast	Democrat.
Treasurer	Anthony Shovlin	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	M. Kerr Beadle	Democrat.
Assessor	Gilbert Bennetts	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	John J. Foley	Democrat.
Attorney	Thomas J. Walker	Democrat.
Superintendent of Schools	Mamie Burt	Republican.
Coroner	Jesse P. Stevens	Republican.
Public Administrator	A. B. Melzner	Democrat.
Surveyor	Frank Corr	Democrat.
County Commissioners	Gus J. Stromme, 6 years	Republican.
	James E. Riley, 4 years	Democrat.
	J. H. Cronin, 2 years	Democrat.
	Harry Ganwey	Democrat.
State Senator	J. E. McNally	Democrat.
Members House of Representatives	G. E. Blackburn	Democrat.
	B. K. Wheeler	Democrat.
	Phil C. Gillis	Democrat.
	W. W. McDowell	Democrat.
	Roy S. Alley	Democrat.
	P. J. Duffy	Democrat.
	J. L. Dobeli	Democrat.
	E. F. O'Flynn	Democrat.
	Paddy Moore	Democrat.
	Harry N. Stevens	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—Walter Furlong, Butte; Robert Ornsby, Meaderville; C. C. Rhoads, South Butte.

SWEET GRASS.

COUNTY SEAT—BIG TIMBER.

Sixth Judicial District. Classification, Sixth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judge	Frank Henry	Republican.
Sheriff	O. A. Fallang	Republican.
Treasurer	Herman Utermohle	Democrat.
Clerk and Recorder	F. R. Hickman	Democrat.
Assessor	Herbert Nicholson	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	F. M. Lam	Republican.
Attorney	A. G. Hatch	Democrat.
Superintendent of Schools	Jessie F. Evans	Republican.
Coroner	J. A. Lowry	Republican.
Surveyor	D. J. Varvoord	Republican.
County Commissioners	C. M. Rein, 6 years	Republican.
	John T. Esp, 4 years	Republican.
	George A. Loasby, 2 years	Republican.
	Charles McDonnell	Republican.
State Senator	M. L. Martin	Democrat.
Member House of Representatives		

Justices of the Peace—T. G. Shipton, Big Timber; Charles H. Dugro, Melville.

TETON.

COUNTY SEAT—CHOTEAU.

Eighth Judicial District. Classification, Fifth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	J. B. Leslie	Democrat.
	H. H. Ewing	Democrat.
Sheriff	Kenneth McKenzie	Republican.
Treasurer	A. C. Burbank	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	E. C. Garrett	Republican.
Assessor	E. A. Savory	Democrat.
Clerk of District Court	James Gibson	Republican.
Attorney	D. W. Doyle	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	Nellie R. Brown	Democrat.
Coroner	C. H. Connor	Republican.
Public Administrator	E. J. Roberson	Republican.
Surveyor	Colin N. Ward	Republican.
County Commissioners	Geo. F. Miller, 2 years	Republican.
	Henry Ryan, 4 years	Republican.
	L. C. Marsh, 6 years	Republican.
	T. O. Larson	Republican.
State Senator		
Member House of Representatives	Martin Jacobson	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—J. E. DeHaas, Choteau; John W. Shields, B. J. Mathews, Conrad; Charles N. Thomas, Cut Bank; Daniel M. Egan, Sweetgrass; Charles A. Smith, Valier; F. H. Federhen, Dupuyer; Andy T. Wellander, Shelby.

VALLEY.

COUNTY SEAT—GLASGOW.

Twelfth Judicial District. Classification, Fifth.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	John W. Tattan	Democrat.
	Frank N. Utter	Republican.
Sheriff	James R. Stephens	Republican.
Treasurer	Jno. C. Duncan	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	W. B. Shoemaker	Republican.
Assessor	James Fox	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	Clarence C. Beede	Republican.
Attorney	John Hurly	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	Flora Sims	Republican.
Coroner	Charles E. Peterson	Republican.
Public Administrator	Peter Marron	Republican.
Surveyor	W. H. Mann	Republican.
County Commissioners	William McBride, 6 years	Republican.
	J. T. Farris, 4 years	Republican.
	A. Davidson, 2 years	Republican.
	John Survant	Republican.
State Senator		
Member House of Representatives	R. J. Moore	Republican.

Justice of the Peace—B. W. Brockway, Malta; D. Watson, Hinsdale; C. W. Kampper, Glasgow; Frank P. Miller, Culbertson; John Dally, Medicine Lake; H. B. Hill, Mondak; J. O. Baker, Froid; Geo. E. Bolster, Plentywood; E. F. Madsen, Dagmar; Harry D. Loucks, Redstone; George A. Tidland, Bainville; Isaac A. Rader, Malta; J. R. Murphy, Nashua; C. B. Conant, Saco; H. O. J. Luraas, Barr; L. P. Evans, Glasgow.

YELLOWSTONE.

COUNTY SEAT—BILLINGS.

Thirteenth Judicial District. Classification, Second.

Office.	Name.	Politics.
District Judges	George W. Pierson	Democrat.
Sheriff	Sidney Fox	Democrat.
Auditor	John C. Orrick	Republican.
Treasurer	Joseph F. Sleeper	Republican.
Clerk and Recorder	Ira L. Whitney	Republican.
Assessor	A. B. Renwick	Republican.
Clerk of District Court	A. P. Smith	Republican.
Attorney	Lorin T. Jones	Republican.
Superintendent of Schools	Chas. A. Taylor	Republican.
Coroner	Sara E. Morse	Republican.
Public Administrator	G. Herman Smith	Republican.
Surveyor	G. W. Stoddard	Republican.
County Commissioners	B. C. Lillis	Republican.
	C. H. Newman, 4 years	Republican.
	G. F. Burla, 2 years	Democrat.
	Marce Sorenson, 6 years	Democrat.
State Senator	W. B. George	Democrat.
Members House of Represen- tatives	C. S. Bell	Republican.

Justices of the Peace—F. L. Mann, C. E. Smith, Billings; S. W. Pickens, Laurel; John Bohn, George H. Simpson, Columbus; John Carney, Huntly; C. O. Stout, Ballantine; Henry C. Hegelson, Belmont; Thomas Harrison, Comanche; G. A. Waterman, Broadview.

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